The Courier-Journal.

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WEEKLY EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Preparations for a General Attack on Paris Completed.

Favre Protests Against a Continuance of the War.

Bazaine Still Adheres to the Emperor.

More Rumors of Von Moltke's Death.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The Prussians Around Paris.

Later advices from Prussian headquarters around Paris show that the army is quietly closing in around the city. They have made no effort thus far to bombard.

General von Feater has been appointed Governor of Strasbourg. The garrison consists of ten thousand men.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Prussians took five hundred prisoners in front of Paris in an action on Saturday.

General Burnside is in conference with Jules Favre and Minister Washburne.

A New German Army.

A dispatch from Colmar, Sunday, says another body of Germans crossed the Rhine and are moving on Mulhouse. Another body is near Schlestadt and Neuf Chateau. A corps of one hundred thousand Germans is now forming at Toul. This force is designed to operate against Lyons.

Depriving the Parisians of Water.

Canal de l'Ourcq has been drained by the Prussians in order to deprive the Parisians of water.

Arrangements are making for Prussian batteries at Villejuif, Genevilliers, and St. Cloud to bombard the city.

Gen. Worder, who commanded the besiegers at Strasbourg, has divided his army. Part goes to Lyons and part to Paris.

A messenger from Eugenie had a long conference with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe yesterday. The messenger left for London again in the evening.

I heard yesterday, from Orleanist sources, that the Comte Dennis Alther has come or is to come to Europe to offer his military services to the Republic. He is a competent military leader, what is most wanted just now for France.

Hard on Victor Emanuel.

Archbishop Manning in a sermon at Westminster likened Victor Emanuel to Pontius Pilate.

The Empress to the Emperor After Hearing of his Defeat.

A dispatch from the Empress to the Emperor, forwarded after the first two battles, has been discovered and published. She says M. Poictiers' dispatch is received, and adds:

"Have you considered the consequences of a return to Paris under the blow of two reverses? I decline the responsibility of advising you. If you have not decided, would it not be best to have it stated to the country thus: 'The Emperor returns to Paris to reorganize a second army, provisionally entrusting the command in chief of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine.'"

Innovations.

Measures for the improvement of Rome are under consideration by the Council. A public loan will be opened for this object. From all this the people are led to believe that the power and dignity of the ancient Latin Empire has been restored with the reoccupation of the capital.

Cardona has ordered that the Pope shall receive the same military honors as are rendered to the crowned heads, and that military honors also be rendered to the cardinals.

People are flocking from all parts of Italy to Rome.

Five newspapers have been started, and the journals of Florence are sold about the streets. The Romans are bewildered with this avalanche of political liberty.

Sickness in the Prussian Army.

The Times' special of the 2d from Frankfort says sickness was notably increasing in the Prussian army. Large numbers of invalid soldiers are constantly sent to the East.

The Ideas of the Emperor.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.—La Situation, the Imperialist London organ, will publish the following to-morrow, headed "The Ideas of the Emperor:"

"Immediately after the negotiations with Favre, Bismarck sent a report of it to Wilhelmshohe. The Emperor then shut himself up in his cabinet. The same evening Castlemain set out for the Prussian headquarters with the following note:

"I am wholly unable to express in writing my idea of the events which have happened since the hour when Providence compelled me to surrender my sword. The King has to ask the opinion of his prisoner of the trials which the Prussian army impose on France in what he believes to be the interest of Germany. The Count's communications confirm me in this opinion; but is the time indeed come for me to respond to this twofold exposition by an expression of my thoughts until the 4th of September. The reserve, to which I have adhered since Sedan, was due to a firm resolution to leave the Empress in full liberty to act in accordance with the purposes of the country. Since the 4th of September I could but wish that France, even at the sacrifice of my dignity, should succeed in driving the invader beyond her natural frontier.

"Approaching the Count, as they did, in such a way, the result of which was easy to foresee, they misrepresented the character of the war, thinking to be rid of the responsibility for a general impulse, to the influence of which my Government felt bound to submit. The result was to betray the motives with which they have to accept the terms offered. It was above all to paralyze the national defense at the very moment when it was about to assume propositions worthy of the French. The Count affected to be unaware that the condition they offered was necessary to the reconstruction of the regular government, and he is astonished that no one of the powers legally existing should have given its opinion upon what he considers proof of the King's moderation. No one cold blame a Frenchman for having repaired an imprudent step by refusing to accept proposals little in accordance with our glorious past. A duel like that which is being fought between France and Germany can be brought to an end by the complete ruin of one of the two adversaries, or by their close and loyal reconstruction. First of all these, the Count ought to have asked himself whether Germany had greater interest in the ruin of than in an alliance with France. If, admitting the former, the German does believe that France is able to find safety in her despair, even though I should consent to remain an indifferent spectator of an invasion that has no fixed limit, by an interview with the King, thinks he prefers alliance to France to her ruin; that he is not free from anxiety as to the results of the struggle, and that he estimates at their true worth the rights which a perfect acquaintance with the sentiments manifested during the war by the different nations of Europe would give the two countries once closely united. If such were really the King's opinion, it would only remain to point out the means giving it effect, but does it belong to the conquered to define the position of the conqueror, that his generosity may not seem more burdensome than his demand.

"I can remind the Count that a magnimous enemy never asks in vain. The French, while nothing is ever obtained by an effort to touch the cords of egotism or of fear, which will remain unknown to that nation, whatever reverses Providence may inflict upon them. France, if a defensive line of conduct should incline toward a close and loyal alliance with Germany, would be the first to agree that there was no longer a reason for the existence of a line of defense, commanded by fortresses between two Empires. As for the sacrifices which France would have to endure, besides, she would but agree to make them were she but permitted to understand the immense advantages which would accrue to two nations, from a piece of which their own will would be the sole arbiter. In this view the powers, obliged to hold themselves completely aloof so long as France shall preserve a hope of success, would have a serious reason for intervening. The frank and clear statement of the truth, which I always made, established between France and myself a current of sympathy which nothing will ever be able to destroy.

Were I to affirm that our honor has no stain to fear from a reconstruction based on a disarmament of the forts, which would then become useless, and on the principles of war, indemnity to be settled by experts, I believe peace would be a possibility.

These conditions may prevent France from having recourse to extremities, which caprice or chance might render fatal to the social order of Europe. Taught by experience, a sound appreciation of the divisions by which she is torn and delivered from the scourge of war, France would be swift to see and admit that her misfortunes are due to her want of political unity, and that she must henceforth seek her prosperity in a strict regard for the inviolability of her institutions. These conditions daily have less weight, especially if the King seeks to take them into account before attacking Paris. The terrible shock which Providence has permitted between Germany and France may have struck out a spark which progress will find useful to the moral and material safety of Europe.

Bismarck Denies Russell's Story.

FERRIERES, Oct. 3.—Count Bismarck has made public the following statement: "The reported conversation between the King and Napoleon, given by Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, and since extensively published, is founded throughout on mere invention."

The Priests Denounced.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The North German Gazette denounces the priests as the sources of the anti-Prussian feeling in the South German States, and the instigators of revolt, murder and hostile alliances.

Paris About to Assume the Offensive.

[World's special.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The special correspondent at Boulogne sends word to-day that he has news from Versailles of the safe return from Paris of Gen. Burnside and Col. Forbes. They dined with Washburne, who is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain at his post.

It is understood that the garrison of Paris now consists of 350,000 National Guards—50,000 regulars of the line and 300,000 Garde Mobile. These regiments and battalions are drilled incessantly, and it is confidently believed in the city that the army of Paris alone will at no distant date be more than able to assume the offensive with success. There has been no street rioting or fighting whatever. The whole German forces now occupying the lines before Paris consist of seven army corps numbering 280,000 men, beside cavalry, which will probably bring the total up to 330,000 or 340,000 men.

The German works at Billencourt have been shelled by the French gunboats on the Seine, which were only driven off after considerable slaughter of German troops.

There is a great deal of sickness in the German army.

Russia Still Hostile.

A special at Ostends sends word that the latest advices from Russia are equally hostile to and almost contemptuous of both the Germans and the French.

Trouble Brewing in Spain.

A correspondent at Madrid writing on the 28th, says: The struggle between Monarchy and Republicanism here may last a few months more, but may be taken for certain the Regent obtains the power he demands and declines in favor of any particular candidature for the throne he is lost. It is equally certain that, if Prim assumes the dictatorship, we shall have civil war lasting for years.

The War News.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An American writer in the Standard says that news of Prussian victories now falls dead in the United States. Even at Berlin the people are indifferent.

La Situation, the Imperial organ here, repudiates relations with Rouher.

The Siege of Paris.

The result of Prussian operations thus far in front of Paris is summarized in a special dispatch from a correspondent at Versailles, who telegraphs that there has been no important progress made in the siege up to the 1st of October, and it is evident that the French in Paris have fully availed themselves of the long delay in the German advance upon the capital.

The Whole South of France in Arms.

A special at Bologne sends word from Tours that all the south of France is under arms.

Great numbers of troops have arrived at Tours within the past week from Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The towns of Loire, Angers, Saunecr and Nantes are crowded with soldiers, and drilling goes on incessantly. The towns on the Rhine, from Lyons to Avignon and Arles, have assumed the aspect of camps. Bourgeoise is in the same condition. No thought of peace seems to be anywhere entertained.

The Last Plebiscite Farce.

The World's special telegraphs from Rome that the voting on the plebiscite was a perfect farce. There were 480,000 yeas and but 70 nays. He declares that the Italian soldiers and paid agents, with the scum of Ghetto, the Pente, and the Parione, voted aye, but that a vast number of the best citizens of Rome abstained from voting. Some through fear that the change might not be permanent, and others in obedience to orders from the Papal clergy. It cannot be denied, however, that a great majority of the middle classes, lawyers, merchants, and many of the nobility, voted openly and ostentatiously for annexation. The city was illuminated in many parts at the end of the day, particularly in the Corso and in the streets leading from the Pincian to Piazza Barberine. It was observed, also, that attempts at illumination were made at Borgo, where no vote was taken.

Question of Veracity Between Bull Run Russell and Count Otto Von Bismarck-Schoenhausen.

A good deal of indignation has been excited here by the publication of Count Von Bismarck's statement, over his own signature, charging Dr. Russell with falsehood. The matter will not be suffered to drop here. It is understood this method is adopted by the Prussians of disavowing a number of other alleged conversations with Bismarck heretofore published anonymously.

The Imperial Manifesto a Fabrication.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The manifesto purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe on the 26th ult., and published here to-day in "La Situation," is unquestionably bogus.

Paris.

Paris letters received to-day say the Prussians threaten Point du Jour. The bombardment of the city from the West is imminent. The books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars. All the windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A correspondent writing from Paris says: "Judging from present indications I think the Prussians will walk into Paris at the first serious attack. No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at the range at which the Prussians, owing to their recent advances, can place them.

Horrors at Bitche.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Advices from Bitsche represent the recent condition of the town as distressing. Before the bombardment the mob plundered the shops, and the population, taking refuge in cellars, were either suffocated or burned to death.

The Pope has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

A Battle on the 30th.

TOURS, October 4.—Details have just been received here of a battle at Darpris on the 30th. The firing was constant at Ville-Jeuf for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were worsted at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Monthery, when the French retreated. They were not pursued and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Massey.

General Itcandon is to have command of the Fifteenth corps, now organizing here and at Bourges.

The Garde Mobile received six thousand Chassepots to-day.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy, at Meches' farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

The commanders of forts Montrouge and De Ivry, on the south of Paris, report, on the 28th, large masses of Prussians passing to the west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes.

Another Rumor of the Death of General Moltke.

NANTES, October 4.—It is known that a great general died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed, from the fact that persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, that the body was that of General Moltke.

Bismarck's Circular.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made: In his circular, Bismarck admits that Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been wrong. Thus the conversation was long, and many propositions were proposed and discussed. Bismarck did say a new Moselle district was to be certainly protected, and including the arrondissements of Saarbrucken, Chateau, Salens, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville would be demanded to be armed by Prussia, but he took the pains to say this might not be all the territory exacted. Favre said Strasbourg was the key of the house, not explaining which house, the German or French.

Favre, in a previous correspondence had said he was willing to pay as the prince of peace all the money France had, but refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added, that if such cession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia negotiation was useless as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced upon Italy and exacted from Germany even without previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other people. Favre declined to recognize the precedents or to see in what the honor of France was concerned in a failure to prevent the thefts of territorial Louis XIV. or of the Republic, or of the French Emperor.

The question of armistice was only discussed at Ferrieres. The statement, therefore, that Bismarck had refused an armistice is false. It was agreed at Ferreres that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay and against destroying the advance which Prussia had earned in the war. These guarantees included the retention of forts on the line of communications during the pending negotiations, or else a commanding post near the city. It would be impossible for Prussia to allow free intercourse with the country, as this would allow time for reorganization. Favre refused these terms and asked time to consult his colleagues at Paris. The programme he carried back and submitted, included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days, to permit a meeting of the Constitutional Assembly, the maintenance of the military status before Paris, the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations, and the surrender of Toul and Bitsche. These terms must convince mankind that the French Government believed their acceptance would produce peace, but which was not desired by them.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken because they help the consume the stores of food in Paris.

The Prussian commanders have also been directed to take no prisoners.

All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

Navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers now about starting for America can arrive.

War with China.

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At a Cabinet council held to-day, it was decided that as the Chinese Government had refused to make reparation for the massacres of Tien Tzin, as demanded of it by French representatives, and as the Chinese Government is obviously making preparations for a general war upon foreigners, England must join France in exacting full reparation for these outrages and fresh security. It is believed that Russia will act with the Western Powers in this matter.

Serious Engagement at Fontainbleau.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainbleau, near Choilly, yesterday.

Death of Von Moltke.

The Telegraph this morning has a number of dispatches concerning the rumored death of Gen. Von Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinion that the lead coffin, which has passed through Chalons and Toul, contained the remains of that great Prussian General.

The Foreign Legion has left Tours. Destination unknown.

Favre Protests Against the Continuance of the War.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Manchester Examiner has an aerial message from Paris stating that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 29th of September, Jules Favre and M. Arago protested against the continuance of the war without a consultation with the people. Keratry, Trochu and Rochefort dissented.

The defense of Bitsche has been thus far successful.

The Prussians have planted cannon captured at Strasbourg around Metz.

The latest reports from Epernon are that the National Guards and Mobiles are doing good service at bush fighting.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Madrid correspondent telegraphs that the resignation of Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to Paris, is likely to lead to serious results. It identifies him with the Republican party and adds great strength to the movement in favor of France.

The highest authority states that the alleged note of the Emperor which appeared in La Situation yesterday, is not authentic. The same high authority states that the Empress has no connection, direct or indirect, with the journal in question, and no new paper in England is supported or controlled by the Imperial family. The Empress never telegraphed to the Emperor to return to Paris, as stated.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 5th: Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for a regular attack on the fortifications of, and the shelling of, Paris have been completed. The siege guns and mortars have arrived and are placed in position for immediate use.

Gen. Von Olleck, formerly Military Governor of Coblentz, has been appointed Military Governor of Strasbourg.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the North German Confederation was held to-day, to break up negotiations with Bavaria and Wurtemburg. Minister Delbruck has been summoned anew to headquarters.

Metz.

A correspondent before Metz telegraphs on the 5th that a sortie was made from Metz against Jouy, held by the Eighth corps, at noon on the 3d inst. The French wounded were left in German hands, but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Quentin supported the attack. The French troops, who are still told they were victorious in the August battles, are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic results, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4, P. M.—The garrison at Metz makes sorties every day, but without important results. The French are always driven back with loss.

Marshal Bazaine, in command there, adheres to the Emperor. The besieged are constantly sending up balloons.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The French army now at Algeria, numbering 67,000 men, demands that it be recalled to resist the Prussians.

The King of Prussia.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A large number of citizens of Berlin petitioned the King not to expose himself during the siege of Paris. He replies by stating that he will not return to Berlin till the end of the war.

Ominous Couriers.

Couriers are daily passing between London and St. Petersburg and the Prussian headquarters with dispatches. It is believed that England and Russia are paving the way to an armistice.

It is reported that both the Mecklenburgs are to be incorporated into Prussia, and the Grand Dukes to have Alsace and Lorraine ceded them in compensation.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Herald's Berlin correspondent telegraphs to-day that he has just received a written reply from Pictia, Private Secretary to Napoleon, who says that no manifesto will be published by the Emperor. All rumors to that effect are groundless.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a foreign regiment has been formed for the service of France, at Cherbourg, to be called the volunteers of Fontenoy, and to be composed exclusively of Irish volunteers. The men for the regiment are daily leaving Ireland and England.

The Aspect of Paris.

Your special correspondent telegraphs today from Rouen that everything in Paris was perfectly quiet on the 3d. It is utterly untrue that there has ever been any disturbance of the peace in that city. Police duty of the French capital is now done by armed citizens. The people dine and drive about as if the Prussians were in Berlin. The general aspect of the city is graver than usual, but nothing can lead one to suspect that there is the least possibility of surrendering without a tremendous struggle.

Official reports from the army of Lyons places its troops on the 1st of October at 100,000 men, fully armed. The army of the Loire, divided between Tours and Bourges, is reported at 150,000 on the same date.

Enormous quantities of arms are daily sent forward, and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for the French.

Eugenie in England.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Empress Eugenie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor, concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed at her own request. Nothing could have been tenderer than her treatment. Queen Victoria sent a private letter offering to pay her a state visit. The Prince of Wales, immediately upon her arrival, wrote to her, expressing the kind remembrance entertained by the Princess and himself of their visits to Paris, and of the great kindness displayed to them by her in the Tuileries and begging to know in what way either the princess or himself could help her. The Empress says she is in excellent health and good spirits, as is also the Prince Imperial. Lord Ashburnham has offered her his mansion in Sussex. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Petry, the Marquis of Landsdown and many other persons have begged permission to pay their respects to her.

The diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American Minister, express their confident hopes of the downfall of the republic and the restoration of the empire.

The Imperial Secrets.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Dispatches from Tours to Monday last say that the papers publish liberal extracts of the private correspondence of Napoleon. One of the documents in the handwriting of the Emperor, naming a regency in case of his death, entrusts during his minority the Prince Imperial to the care of General Frossard. A decree, dated Rheims, August 21, signed by the Emperor, appoints McMahon Commander in-chief of the army of Chalons and Paris. A letter from the Emperor to McMahon shows that the plan was to fall back to the walls of Paris, leaving Bazaine at Metz. The proposition says that the fortifications of Paris will stop the advance of the enemy's army and give time to organize the forces of the country. This plan was afterward abandoned and an attempt made to relieve Bazaine.

A letter from Persigny to the Emperor, bearing no date and postmarked Strasbourg, and which reached Paris on December 7th, 1866, says: "As you are about to communicate several broad truths to illustrious personages surrounding you, you can add the following: Whilst we were deliberating as to what should be done to obtain an army, Prussia proposes simply and with great activity to invade our territory. She will be in a position to place in line 600,000 men."

Napoleon's Manifesto in France.

The daily journals here notice the manifesto of Napoleon, lately published in London. The Tours authorities have not yet been apprised that the manifesto is probably a forgery. The Gazette de France says: "Unfortunately for the Bonapartists they published their documents surreptitiously." After that the Gazette adds: "It is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for this war."

Von Moltke.

Further details tending to establish the death of Gen. Von Moltke are published here to-day.

It is reported that the Franc-Tireurs recently blew up a railroad for a long distance near Saverne, and the Prussian communications are sadly interrupted in consequence.

FONTAINBLEAU, Oct. 4.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, made an attack on the Franc-Tireurs, near here, today, and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated toward Choilly.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Affairs in Strasbourg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly, that correspondents say it is difficult to realize late events.

Thiers' complete failure at St. Petersburg is certain, that government having reassured the powers here of the peaceful intentions of the Czar.

The government of Alsace has been restored to Strasbourg.

The King's headquarters are at Versailles.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 3, via TOURS, Oct. 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, passed through here *en route* to Switzerland, where she will reside.

☞ At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts, one of the members, Mr. Hyde Clark, made statements in reference to colonial commerce, which seem to have surprised even those who were most familiar with the subject. He protested against the idea of dismembering the empire by dropping any of the colonies, as a blow to the majesty and power of England. "Whether we regarded," he said, "the population, the extent of area, or the amount of wealth, the empire of England stood second to none in the world. As regarded population, it came only after China, as to area, only after Russia." The combined trade of the colonies, he said, had increased four-fold in sixteen years, from $325,000,000 in 1850, to $1,400,000,000 in 1866. At the beginning of that period, the aggregate of the colonial imports was $165,000,000, and of exports $155,000,000, and at the end of it these figures had become $685,000,000 and $721,000,000. The consumption of British manufactures has kept pace with other trade, the imports of the colonies from the United Kingdom having been $90,000,000 in 1850, and $305,000,000 in 1866. The exports increased in greater ratio, from $90,000,000 in 1850 to $370,000,000 in 1866.

☞ The staff guard of the Crown Prince of Prussia is made up of a special body of picked and very handsome young men in the "Jager" uniform, and mounted on fleet horses. The Crown Prince evinces no desire for display in the appointments of his staff. The State carriages, the long train of kitchen wagons and gold laced lacqueys with which German Princes have heretofore proceeded to the field, all seem to have vanished. The Crown Prince has but two horses to his own carriage; but, to each of the Electric field telegraph batteries there are six. The staff officers, among whom there are five or six Princes, ride in advance. Their uniforms are elegant but simple, the most gorgeous one among them being that of an English Colonel.

☞ Abner L. Bayley, the noted manufacturer of felt hats, died at Amesbury, Mass., on the 16th ult., aged fifty-seven. His life was insured for $215,000, and his estate is valued at $100,000.

☞ Mr. Isaac Ingham, a prominent citizen of Rockville, Connecticut, died a few days since from the pricking of his thumb with a bone while cutting meat.

THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

Looking on the Field From London—Sanguinary Prospects—England's Bad Faith the Ruin of France and the Southern Confederacy—War Horrors.

Is Paris the City of Revelation?—The Emperor at Sedan—Cruelties to Prisoners—A Slashing London Leader.

WILL THE EMPIRE BE RESTORED?

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, September 19.

Some two weeks since the London Times pronounced the war ended. Its arguments had demonstrated conclusively that Germany was not only right, but strong enough to seize her rights, and that France was so overpowered she must yield everything. For a wonder the editor yesterday pronounces peace as "hopeless," abandoning all his finestrung leaders, which had so logically proved a restoration of harmony, and an era of splendid trade for all the English. This last judgment is correct; and not only is peace distant, but no one can judge how soon other complications may spring up. This authentic telegram received yesterday shows the position of Germany:

> NAMUR, September 13.—Count Bismarck declared to me yesterday, September 12, that Germany would fight for ten years rather than abandon the demand for territorial guarantees against France. The possession of Metz and Strasbourg, he added, are indispensable.

THE PROFESSEDLY DEFENSIVE WAR

is changed into one of aggression. It will accomplish in the end the utter exhaustion of both parties, and ruinous results, which twenty-five years of subsequent peace will not repair. At a council of war held in Rheims, it was determined by all the representatives of German powers that France must accede in substance to the views above expressed by Bismarck. France, too, will fight for ten years, if necessary, rather than to make peace on such terms, and the

BITTERNESS BETWEEN THE TWO PEOPLES

is daily growing worse. The Germans not only departed from the usual European custom of paroling prisoners "not to fight until exchanged," and exacting instead a parole "not to fight again during the war," but it is now seriously proposed, and clamorously urged by the German papers, that the thousands of prisoners shall be set to work, like convicts, upon the public works of Prussia, and other methods of employment. Such action, together with the burning of Bazeilles, and many other wrongs committed by the Prussians, no doubt in many instances exaggerated, would so inflame the already exasperated French population, that it would become a war *a l'outrance*, in which

NO QUARTER

will be asked or given. War is horrible enough, even in its most favorable aspects, but what will it be when butchery, assassination and every other kind of manslaughter is the order of the day between millions of combatants? Fresh troops from Germany are pouring in, and I do not doubt that King William has to-day in France

A MILLION OF SOLDIERS

under his command. Deducting the number required at Metz and other fortresses to hold the garrisons in check, the multitude required for keeping open their communications and convoying their provisions and munitions, there will be over five hundred thousand men left for the siege of Paris. The English newspapers are making the estimate at three hundred and fifty thousand, but I am satisfied, from the data before me, that they under-estimate largely the number to be employed. According to scientific principles, the number required to make a close blockade of Paris, so as to starve out the garrison, would be nine hundred thousand. This is to be a siege unparalleled in the annals of the world. The slaughter at Jerusalem will have exceeded it, but for fearful engines of war and desperate hand-to-hand fighting this will probably exceed it. I may be in a position, perhaps, to witness some of the acts. Mr. Scott Russell, the

GREATEST ENGINEER OF EUROPE,

knows the King and Crown Prince of Prussia very well. He has proposed to me to go over to headquarters and remain a few days, and I have agreed to do so if he will write and get the necessary permission, invitations, &c., beforehand. The Parisians, from all accounts, intend to

FIGHT SAVAGELY.

Before the campaign opened and before war was actually declared by the government, the Paris mob—not the peasantry or the soldiers—thronged together in infuriated multitudes, clamoring for the advance of the troops upon Berlin. They excited the Emperor's Ministry, they urged on in every way a breach of the peace, and there is no episode of the war more fitting, than that they should bear the brunt of the combat.

THE PARASITES

who hung around the Imperial Court during its days of power and splendor, with the base ingratitude and fickleness which generally have governed Parisian action, deserted the Empress and rushed into revolution, with all the ecstasy of a child over some new toy. You have had descriptions of their conduct, when Paris seemed to be *en fete*, and no one could imagine that war was raging, or that there were upon French soil thousands of corpses, tens of thousands of haggard, wounded and humiliated prisoners, the army defeated, horse and foot, and French cities bombarded, and suffering the direst horrors of war. But Paris was content, for the theoretical bauble had again been presented to those who have so often shown themselves utterly unfitted for self-government. How will they acquit themselves in the face of the tremendous responsibility now resting upon them? The provincials, setting aside all considerations except love for France, have rushed to their aid in serried ranks. They have infused their

SOLID DETERMINATION

into the Parisian mind, and it does look as if every foot of ground will be gallantly contested. The evil-disposed, no less than the well-disposed, are all armed. Gen. Trochu will require

"A throat of brass and adamantine lungs"

to render his voice audible and potential among a rabble so vast and lawless, more particularly if the time should come when hunger and desperation shall have maddened the dregs of that formidable Parisian *sans-culotte* crowd beyond endurance. We can only wait and watch.

There has just been published an opinion, given several years ago, by the great soldier, Marshal Niel, who

PREDICTED THAT WAR WOULD ARISE

between France and Germany, and recommended in that case that France should not be the invader, but should "receive the enemy against her breast" and destroy him there. They can now test his theory.

THE FORTS

which surround Paris have all been provided with means for an electric light. This light, whose rays are projected to great distances, will warn the besieged against night surprises. A hundred pieces of cannon, which have arrived at Charonne-Laquy, have been placed along those parts of the ramparts which were the worst provided in artillery. The Montmartre fortress is armed with enormous cannons whose range covers two leagues; to get these into position it was found necessary to employ twenty-four horses.

HORRORS.

War's ravages can be seen from these items:

> A letter from Diedeveler, in the circle of Sarrebruck, to the Cologne Gazette, gives a sample of the misery which reigns in the Belgian frontier. It says: We are here, in consequence of the war, in a state of extreme misery. Out of three thousand workers there are no more than four hundred left, who can hardly gain enough to buy bread and materials for their work.
>
> The inhabitants of the town of Lubben and the surrounding villages are in deep mourning. It appears that the losses sustained by the Third battalion of the Brandenburg Jagers, which had been principally composed of men drafted from these places, have been so severe that there is no family which has not to lament the death of either a husband, son, or some near relation. It is, in fact, a vast family of mourners.
>
> The Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge, who has now removed to Tours, says that positive information has been received in that town which is alarming alike to Prussian and French. Cholera and typhus fever have broken out in the Prussian army at Sedan, and from 50 to 55 men die daily. One evening 35 additional coffins were ordered from one of the undertakers. A thousand men who had escaped the war unhurt had to be left in the village of Rethel laid up with these diseases.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LAON

seems to have been the result of a misconception of orders: It is said that the War Minister did not authorize General Terim to deliver up the citadel of Laon, but upon receiving an intimation that the Municipal Council desired to give up, he replied—"Burn your last cartridge, and eat your last biscuit." Upon another message being addressed to him, he said—"Act in accordance with the necessities of the situation." It was in consequence of this dispatch that the General decided to blow up the citadel.

THE SCHEME OF A BONAPARTIST RESTORATION.

The Journal de Paris says there can be no doubt that some of the European powers seriously contemplate the restoration of the Imperial dynasty on the throne of France. Bismarck himself is said to be in favor of the idea. His reason is said to be that the first requisite for a permanent peace between France and Germany is the establishment of a regular government in Paris, and he believes no other party is likely to attain this. The ex Emperor is therefore treated as a reigning sovereign, and Bismarck refuses to consider General Trochu and his associates as a government at all. England, according to this journal, holds the same opinion as France, though on different grounds. She attaches no importance to the plebiscite, which Prussia thinks much of, but she considers her own interests. No other dynasty has favored her so much as the Imperial, and she knows that were it restored it would be Napoleon IV., not Napoleon III., who would reign. Under a child and a woman the new Government must look for support somewhere, and would probably throw herself upon England, who would profit commercially and politically. The Journal de Paris adds that such a condition no one has a right to impose on France. The enemy may demand a cession of territory, the destruction of French fortresses, or a pecuniary indemnity, but all Europe together has no right to impose a government on France.

PAUPERS.

The return this week shows that in London there are 127,837 paupers supported by the various Unions and parishes. As winter comes on the number will be frightfully increased.

The Globe indulges in a

NEAT BIT OF SARCASM

over the economy and want of preparation of the British Government. The Tower, as you are aware, is in the center of London, and is kept merely as a show place, and of course not a fortification. So the Globe, in its most conspicuous column, says:

> We are sure the public will learn with the greatest satisfaction that no pains are being spared by the Government to put the fortifications of London in a state of the most complete defense at the earliest possible date. Not only is a very large force at present employed within the boundaries of the Tower in pointing, painting, whitewashing, &c., but a very large sum, it is said, is being disbursed for actually gilding the vanes on the great Tower itself. When these works are completed it is confidently asserted that the metropolis will be well-nigh impregnable, and that England need fear no foe.

READ THE SPEECH

of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which I send you. He says exactly what trading England feels: "Let the blasted foreigners kill each other to the last man. We don't intend to mediate or interfere in any manner for fear that one of them might be offended." It is characteristic. England is at the height of her riches, but the

DECADENCE OF HER POWER

has commenced. France as her faithful ally was a sure reliance to prevent the march of Russia southward. Now there is no check, and when the Czar concludes to move, and passes over Turkish provinces, and makes firm his alleged alliances with Persia and Affghanistan, good-by to English rule in India. The chief market for English wares and merchandise has been that populous and enormously rich dependency of Great Britain. Cut it off, and the commerce of England will droop and languish, and want will invade these dominions, where now everything betokens prosperity and wealth.

MANY THINKING MEN BELIEVE

that England has in store civil commotions and an attempted overthrow of her monarchical and aristocratic institutions. The loss of India, by reason of Russian aggressions, would promote such an attempt more than any other occurrence. The English alliance, it is asserted, has been the cause of the French troubles now. There was a close treaty, by which the two powers bound themselves not to act on certain questions except jointly. The first act of bad faith by England was a withdrawal from the Mexican expedition. If the joint occupation had been continued, Maximilian would never have been installed, and the disastrous consequences, financially and politicaly, to France, would have been avoided. The second act was in regard to

THE CONFEDERACY.

I had it in 1864 from the active agents, and therefore can give you exactly what transpired. The Emperor suggested through his Embassador that the two countries should cooperate in mediation or intervention to stop the war, and even went so far as to inquire whether recognition of the South would not be the best method. Lord Russell as Minister of Foreign Affairs declined to co-operate, and sent a copy of the dispatch to Washington to show what a great friend England was, and how inimical was France. The Emperor, in consequence of this breach of confidence, refused to communicate with Lord Russell, except by his embassador reading dispatches. He would never allow copies to be left, and had as little as possible to do with Lord Russell. Afterwards, the Emperor sent for Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck, warm advocates in Parliament of recognition. He stated to them his position, and that he could hold no further conference on the subject with the English Ministry. He suggested that they should, at an opportune moment, bring the subject up in Parliament, and that he would co-operate in any action taken, having for its object the stoppage of the war, either of recognition or any other method. I was here when the struggle took place, and had the information direct from the gentlemen concerned.

IT WAS DEFEATED

in a full house of 650, by eight or ten votes, and the second act of bad faith was enacted by England toward France. England did not want the United States to succeed, but it was imagined that the South must win its independence eventually, and that the United States would be divided and both parties exhausted, without any risk or any expenditure by England. If the unlooked-for collapse of 1865 had been foreseen when that vote was taken, 50 men who voted "no" would have screamed out "aye," and the combined influence of England and France would have established the Confederacy among the nations of the earth, to be a warm ally and friend of France for generations to come. No opposition to the Mexican Empire would have evinced itself, and the crowning success of that would have enriched France and increased her renown and power.

A THIRD TIME

England acted, and the direct consequences of her action now have deluged France in blood and disaster. The English Ministry pledged themselves to back up little Denmark against the aggressions of the German powers. France was ready to sustain England in any action, and then plucky Denmark armed herself and waited with admirable resolution and courage for the onset, trusting too that powerful friends would come forward to sustain her, if mediation and remonstrance failed. I witnessed the excitement in Parliament when the question was debated whether to fulfill those solemn pledges or not.

IT WAS DEFEATED

by six votes, the nation preferring to enjoy peace and to let the wolves despoil the innocent lamb. France could do nothing alone, and the partition of Denmark took place. Then came the quarrel of 1866, the sequence of that spoliation; and Prussia gobbled it all up, besides the two hundred million dollars exacted from Austria. And now, grown stronger and stronger, because of the acts of 1865 and 1866, Prussia pushes forbearance to the last point, and as a real aggressor manages to make France appear as such, and accomplishes the unity of Germany,

UNDER HER VASSALAGE,

with Heaven only knows what other calamities in store. The hatred of France toward England will be greater hereafter than it was two hundred years ago—and perhaps the day is not far distant when open war will be the vent for growing enmity. If the French Republic could stand, which I do not believe to be among the probabilities, it is morally certain that Ireland would be kept as a running sore in the side of England. Some of the really good people of England have done a noble thing. At present writing

FULLY A MILLION

of dollars have been contributed to the societies for aiding the sick and wounded of both armies.

LONDON, September 20.

The negotiations (as I am informed, in diplomatic circles,) are still going on. There is no belief, however, that they will result in anything but mere interchange of views. The siege will go on for months, probably, unless the French army, forming on the Loire, shall become sufficiently strong to raise it. If Bazaine gets out from Metz, as many believe he will yet do, there will be terrible trouble for the Prussians; for he has eighty thousand troops,

THE ELITE OF THE FRENCH ARMY,

who certainly inflicted a loss of at least 60,000 killed and wounded upon the Prussians in the battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August. The Prussian official account admits 17,000 on the 16th, which was nothing to the severity of the 18th. Having dealt such blows on overwhelming numbers, and retiring in safety with the great mass of their own wounded into Metz, this army is full of confidence in Bazaine and free from demoralization. If it does escape from the 150,000 men investing Metz, you can depend upon it being heard from thereafter in the most signal manner. I have been reading the 17th and 18th chapters of

REVELATIONS,

and must confess that my interpretation thereof designates Paris as the city referred to. The great lights on "latter days" choose always to argue that it is Rome; and the Rev. Mr. Cumming is now in an ecstasy of delight over the truth of his former sermons, which he says were only incorrect in speaking of 1860 instead of 1870. In chapter 17, 18th verse, I read "and the woman which thou sawest is that great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth," and in 7th and 8th verses of chapter 18: "How much she hath glorified herself and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her; for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen, and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow." "Therefore shall her plagues come in one day, death and mourning and famine; and she shall be utterly burned with fire."

The subsequent verses cannot at all apply to Rome, which has no trade and whose destruction could not excite the mourning of "the kings of the earth," "who have lived deliciously with her," nor would "the merchants of the earth weep and mourn over" Rome; but they would do so over Paris. So it may be that the present frantic declarations of the Parisian mob, that they ought themselves to destroy the city rather than allow its capture, is but the commencement and

VERIFICATION OF THE DOOM

foretold in those chapters of Revelations. Rome will be taken this week probably, and without any destruction or damage thereto.

The reiterated statements by men of high position and undoubted veracity of

PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES

have to-day called forth this leader from the Conservative organ of England, the Standard. I make it a part of my letter, and will send you hereafter any refutation or explanation from the Prussian side:

> The official organ of the Berlin Government has invited the world to contrast the gentle, humane and enlightened spirit in which Prussia is carrying on the war with the savagery which, it alleges, has characterized the arms of France. The soldiers who march under the standard of King William are the exponents and representatives of "German civilization" battling against a nation of fierce barbarians. We print in another column a letter from one of the correspondents of the Pall-Mall Gazette, as a sample of a daily accumulating mass of evidence which goes to show, not merely that the vaunt is ill-founded, but that the worst charges imputed to the French are thrown into the shade by the horrible atrocities attributed to the Germans. We refrain from pronouncing a final judgment in the controversy until we have heard what can be alleged on the other side, but we have no hesitation in saying that unless the statements which have been made public during the last few days are distinctly refuted, Prussia must accept the odium of carrying on the war with a degree of ferocity and wanton cruelty which will make "German civilization" a bye-word of reproach to all time. We are not dealing now with loose charges, made by irresponsible persons, but with the allegations of eye-witnesses who either authenticate them with their names, or who hold public positions which would make them immediately and personally amenable for unfair judgment or misrepresentation. Such a body of testimony as that cited in the letter which we publish this morning is not to be ignored or set aside as unworthy of credence. We have placed before us a series of facts attested by unimpeachable witnesses, constituting an indictment which Prussia must answer. We make every allowance for the miseries, the sufferings, and the inevitable hardships which must accompany the march of an immense army through an enemy's country, but when all this is taken into account there remain instances of terrible severities and wanton brutality which, if allowed to pass unchallenged, must bring down upon the offending nation the condemnation of the civilized world.
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> The charges to which we refer are contained in accounts furnished by the correspondents of the Pall Mall Gazette and the Daily Telegraph—journals whose sympathies are notoriously with the Prussian cause. They arraign the conduct of the German army upon three counts—the treatment of the prisoners, the wounded and the civilian population. "An Eye-witness" forwards to the Daily Telegraph an account of his experience among the prisoners taken at Sedan. He found more than 40,000 huddled together, without any protection from the inclemency of the weather, upon an island which the soaking rain had converted into a muddy swamp. Here they had been cooped up for five days, lying down at night to sleep in the mire. Many were suffering from raging fever, rheumatic complaints and diarrhea, but no doctors had been near them, "the French medical men who had been retained prisoners having been sent off to attend the German hospitals." Moreover, they were starving. The allowance to every man was half a biscuit per diem, and at times they failed even to get this. And yet we are told that at this very time the supplies for the Prussian army were abundant at Sedan, and that the men had "two good meat meals every day." It is painful to contrast with this the accounts of French prisoners of rank imploring visitors for a piece of bread. Worse still is it to read of the brutalities inflicted upon these sick and starving men on their march to be "interned" in Germany. They were driven along at a rapid pace, those who fell out being beaten insensible as they lay in the road. "Even the French officers," we are told, "if they lagged behind for an instant, were beaten with the butt ends of muskets," and we have the testimony of hospital surgeons that many of their patients were found covered with bruises and horribly contused from this treatment. The writer tells us that he has served in the English army, has been a prisoner among the Sikhs, and has witnessed a good deal of rough treatment of captives in Turkey and Syria, but, he protests, "I never—as God shall one day judge me—saw anything so utterly unfeeling as the treatment of the French prisoners in and about Sedan." Another correspondent, not speaking from experience, challenges these statements as exaggerated, but the only result is to elicit a letter from Mr. Alfred Seymour, formerly member for Totnes, who declares that he can confirm them in every material particular. He says that he saw the prisoners struggle "like famished wolves" for some pieces of bread, and that he came upon the corpses of several who had died of sheer starvation. From other sources, chiefly volunteer hospital surgeons and nurses, we have scandalous stories of the treatment of the wounded. The Prussians had mattresses, while the French lay on straw, and a case is mentioned in which the latter were actually turned out of the hospital to make room for Germans, and this in the teeth of the remonstrances of the medical men. One of the agents of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded declares that in the German hospitals there is a wide difference made in the treatment of the Prussian and French wounded. Two English medical officers testify that the Prussians fired upon their ambulance for three hours, notwithstanding the red cross was flying over it. In nearly every case these statements are authenticated with the names of Englishmen of established professional reputation.
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> We have seen in that horrible atrocity, the burning of Bazeilles, the kind of treatment which the Germans mete out to the civilian population, and there is too much reason to fear that it is by no means an exceptional instance of merciless severity. For instance, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Metz records the execution of Prussian military law upon two peasants who, possibly, in defending their homes, fired upon some officers. Briefly, they were hanged, drawn and quartered. This is not the just severity of a "civilized enemy." It is the vengeance of savages. Humanity itself is aghast at the barbarity which thus clothes itself in the garb "of German civilization." Already we have had evidence of the merciless way in which the system of requisitions has been enforced in the starving condition of the village population of Alsace and Lorraine. If the evidence before us is to be trusted, the German army has disgraced itself by wholesale plundering. Mr. Alfred Seymour says: "We have passed through many villages which have been and still are occupied by German troops, and in every instance we have found that there has been complete and well organized plundering, not only of eatables, but of such articles as hats, caps, ornaments, pots and pans, and all the ordinary articles of domestic use." This entirely tallies with the experience of the Pall-Mall Gazette's correspondent. He says that the whole stock of cattle, corn and wine have been swept away, and speaking of the road from Sedan to Carignan, he challenges any one to produce a single house along the entire distance which has not been ravaged and plundered from cellar to roof. "Time-pieces," he tells us, "women's dresses and linen, curtains, and even pieces of furniture, are taken away as if they were military necessities, and when concealed by the inhabitants are exacted at the muzzle of a pistol or the point of a lance. And this," he adds, "is done, not by individual soldiers, but by large parties commanded by officers, who seem particularly fond of silver plate, jewelry, and laces." Finally, both these correspondents fasten upon the Prussian soldiery the guilt of that last atrocity of savage warfare, the violation of women. The writer in the Pall Mall Gazette declares that a young surgeon testified in his presence to the chief representative of the National Society that "on several occasions Prussians had boasted before him of having violated French women." Touching upon the same revolting theme, Mr. Alfred Seymour avers that "there are the souls of many innocent girls, debauched and then shot, crying for retribution, if not for vengeance." "At Glaire and Bazeilles," he went on to say, "I heard of several cases. Near the latter place an eye-witness told me he saw the corpse of a peasant between two women, propped up against the wall, where they had been shot. Not content with what may or may not have been a severe but so-called necessary example, their executioners had fastened them to the wall, and placed a flower in each of their mouths, making death more horrible by such hideous mockery." Here we close the shameful catalogue. It gives but a few examples of the horrible charges which are daily preferred against the army, which is said to be the witness and preacher of "German civilization." Are they true? And are we to read in these episodes of brutality, rapine and lust the exemplifications of that higher culture and purer morality of which the Prussian nation is said to be the exemplar? Once again, we do not pronounce final judgment upon these evidences of German barbarity, but we say that they cannot be shelved, and that they must be answered. The witnesses are numerous and worthy of credence, and their charges are damning. If they can be answered, let the reply be forthcoming, for assuredly Germany cannot afford to ignore them. If judgment is allowed to go by default, the soldiery which has been held up to admiration as the type of chivalry and Christian manliness will justly be branded as an army of savages.

THE SYMPATHY IN SWEEDEN

is so great for France that when the news of the capture of Sedan arrived at Stockholm, the King's theaters were ordered to be closed for that evening.

WILL THE EMPEROR RETURN?

A writer who has yet great faith in the Emperor's return to power says:

> Let us not be in such great haste in taking leave of the Emperor Napoleon. We may not, by any means, have done with him yet! His life has been full of surprises. It may be represented in this way, viz:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{1, Rash attempt}\\ \text{2, Prison.}\\ \text{3, Empire.}\end{array}\right\}\ \begin{array}{c}\text{(at Boulogne)}\\ \\ \text{Again}\end{array}\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{1, Rash war.}\\ \text{2, Prison.}\\ \text{3, Empire.}\end{array}\right.$$

So it may soon be once more.

THE EMPRESS.

Lord Dudley Ward has offered one of his palaces to the Empress. So has the Duke of Hamilton, and also Lord Ashburnham.

☞ One of the first military writers of the day—Lieutenant Colonel Chesney, author of The Military Resources of Prussia and France—has lately set forth, in a surprising way, how little the principles of tactics and stategy are influenced by modern improvements in weapons. All that these do, he affirms, is to dispense with the old style of field maneuvers, which are not practicable now in the face of an enemy, because of the greater range and accuracy of the new arms. But masses, he says, are as strong as ever, and the bayonet at close quarters still beats either the needle-gun or the Chassepot. Campaigns must now be short and sharp. Railways and telegraphs increase faculty of movement. Concealment of men until the last moment, and rapid concentration of overwhelming numbers, are still, as in the time of the first Napoleon, the main elements of success. This is what the French commanders, in the present campaign, have neglected, and what their German opponents have thoroughly understood and put into practice.

☞ The surrender of Strasbourg saved it from a great peril. It has been declared on so good an authority as that of the Manchester Guardian that two balloons, held in tow by suitable lines, were to be sent up over the besieged town to a height of one thousand feet. Thence they were to drop nitro-glycerine bombs into the powder magazine. A man named Walter is said to have been the inventor and the intending operator of this pretty infernal machine, which would certainly have been tried in a few days had not Gen. Uhrich surrendered. Powder magazines are usually protected by casemates, or something like them, and the chance of a balloon, at the hight of only three hundred yards, escaping a rain of Chassepot bullets would appear to be but small. However, it is quite as well that the experiment in question was not tried.—[N. Y. Times.

☞ Two-cent stamps are still required on bank checks, under the new revenue law; but they are not necessary on receipts for money or the payment of a debt, nor need there be any stamps put upon promissory notes for less than one hundred dollars, nor on assignments of mortgages which have once been duly stamped.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Bartley, of Plainwell Mich., celebrated their wooden wedding last week at a saw-mill, where they adjourned for the purpose of receiving the logs and planks offered as presents.

☞ M. Eulenstein, a virtuoso in the matter of jewsharps, has been astonishing audiences at the Royal Institution, London, by playing on sixteen of these dulcet instruments at once.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATION.

Confession of the Murderer of a Mother and her Two Children.

"PUSHED THROUGH THE ICE."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The most remarkable case of murder which ever took place in this country was that of the Hagerty family, in Iowa, by Andrew Thompson. The murder was committed in December, 1868, and was discovered in May, 1869. He was indicted in September, 1869, tried and convicted in June, 1870, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of September following. The case, however, has been taken to the Supreme Court of Iowa on exceptions. In the meantime the prisoner has made a full confession and statement of the whole transaction. A copy of this statement, making thirty-nine pages of closely-printed matter, is before us, and we condense the following facts from its pages:

Maria Hagerty was an Italian by birth, and, while a domestic in the family of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, married a man named John Hagerty. She moved to Bull's head, Clayton county, Iowa, but she subsequently obtained a divorce, and left him. She was uneducated, but a handsome woman, of great vivacity and very passionate. She was remarkable for the taste shown in her own and her children's dress. At the time of her death she was about thirty-five years of age. She had three children—Anna, aged 14 years; Andrew, 12, and John, 10 years. The last seen of them alive they were standing on the sidewalk in McGregor, Iowa, dressed and bundled up, as if waiting for a vehicle to take them away. This was in December, 1868.

On the 28th of May following, a fisherman hauled ashore, near Prairie du Chien, in his seine, a trunk, which, among other things, contained the photographs of Mrs. Hagerty and her children, and also of Andrew Thompson. At nearly the same date, the bodies of a woman, girl, and two boys were found in the Mississippi river, between Cassville, Wisconsin, and Dubuque, Iowa. The bodies were assumed to be those of persons lost during the winter by the upsetting of a ferry boat, and were buried. Thompson appeared to be much mystified at the finding of the trunk. Several citizens of McGregor went down the river, and had the bodies of the woman and children taken up, and, from the clothing, the ear-rings and other particulars, had no difficulty in identifying them as the remains of Mrs. Hagerty and her children. They had their bonnets, caps and clothing on, and were generally wrapped up, as for traveling. Suspicion rested on Thompson, and he was subsequently arrested, with the result we have stated. The defense mainly was that the crime had been committed in Wisconsin, and not in Iowa. In Iowa the punishment for murder is death; in Wisconsin it is imprisonment for life.

Thompson's confession professes to be a candid statement of his whole acquaintance with the woman to the hour of her death. It is certainly as plain and as cold-blooded a recital as we have ever read. It seeks to establish four points: 1. That the woman inveigled him into a criminal intercourse, which, after several years, ended in the birth of a child, which she strangled, and he buried, knowing the manner of its death. 2 That he was in good circumstances, and had a large circle of respectable relatives, and thenceforward sought to separate from the woman; that he offered her money and a liberal support to go elsewhere and live, and that she rejected all these, insisting upon his separating from his wife and marrying her, or his abandoning his family and going elsewhere to live with her, and that, as part of her plan, she sought to poison his wife, and held their guilty connection *in terrorem* over him. 3. That at last she was induced, on his promising to go to California with her, to remove from his premises; but, failing to go with her at the appointed time, she coerced him to start with her to Illinois, where, she said, they should live. 4. That, in pursuance of this plan, they started, in an open sled, with their baggage and trunks, crossed into Wisconsin, and, while on their way through that State toward Illinois, the deaths took place.

He hired her in June, 1861, to help his wife, and for over two years she worked occasionally for him at his house. In December, 1863, she assisted his family during an attack of scarlet fever, and, at the end of that time, at the earnest solicitation of his wife, he consented to her staying there during the winter, and in the spring of 1864 he consented to her living in a house on his farm, with her children, and set apart several acres of land for their use, and gave them a cow. At this time he admits that he became intimate with her, and continued so until December, 1866, when the child was born, as stated.

For two years the struggle continued, he to induce her to go away, and she to force him to substitute her for his wife, all the circumstances of which he details. Finally, they left McGregor in the sled, December 8th, after dark, crossed the river on the ferry, and went first to Prairie du Chien. She insisted upon camping out every night, and upon avoiding all hotels and taverns. He describes the journey in full, mentions every house they stopped at to get food for themselves and horses, and particularly describes the growing illness of the girl, who was sick before they left Iowa. She had several fainting fits, which, while they alarmed him, seemed to give the mother no concern. When they tied up at night, in the woods, their mode of sleeping was as follows:

"Mrs. Hagerty had two beds along, a good many bed-clothes and four trunks. When we camped at night we took the trunks out of the sled; the beds were then laid in the bottom of the wagon-box; they covered it all over; one bed was straw and the other feathers. Mrs. H. and Anna slept in the hind end, the boys, almost crosswise, at their feet, and I slept in the front end. After the cover was properly put on, and we were all in the sleigh, and both ends closed up, it was quite warm and comfortable."

In this way, without any knowledge of the road, except by inquiring the way from one town to another, and without any definite idea as to where he was going, except her general wish to get to Illinois, they proceeded on their journey. After leaving Prairie du Chien, they went to Bridgeport, Patch Grove, Taitou, North Andover, Cassville (on the river), Beetown and Lancaster. At Lancaster the girl Anna was very sick, and he wanted to stay there all night, but the mother refused. They left Lancaster at dark, and resumed the journey, which was so soon to end. We let Thompson tell the awful story in his own words:

"It was beginning to get a little dark when we left Lancaster. When we had gone along the Plattville road, about a mile, I should judge, we had to cross quite a deep ravine. Just as we got to the top of the hill, on the south side of the ravine, one of the boys said Anna had fainted. We stopped, and Mrs. H. dashed some snow into her face, and chafed her hands, and in a short time she recovered. Mrs. H. then wanted her to drink some wine, but she would not taste it. Mrs. H. then drank about one-third of the pint of wine herself. I urged her strongly to go back to Lancaster and remain over night, and see if we could get something done for it, but she wouldn't hear to it. We then started on again, and traveled two or three miles, when the boy said he thought Anna had fainted again. It was quite dark then; there was timber on both sides of the road. I turned off to the left of the road into the edge of the timber, intending to stop there for the night. I stopped about five or six rods from the road. As soon as I stopped I handed Mrs. H. a match and told her to light the lantern and see to Anna. I unhitched the horses from the sled, and, just as I was in the act of fastening them to a tree, Mrs. H. called out, 'Boss, Anna is dead.' (Mrs. H. generally called me Boss when she spoke to me.) I said, surely not. She said, 'Yes, I am sure she is dead.' I lifted the two trunks out of the front of the sled and then got in and looked at the girl. I felt her pulse, and put my ear to her mouth and listened. I chafed her hands for some time without effect. She was dead. When fully satisfied that the girl was dead, I said to Mrs. H., what are we to do now? She said, 'We must dig a grave and bury her.' I said that wouldn't do; if we were to dig a grave and bury her there in the woods, without a coffin, and the grave be found and the body dug up, it would be thought that we had murdered her, and we would be followed and arrested for murder. She said the girl had died a natural death, and it was nobody's business how she was buried. I said that was all very true, but people would make it their business if they found it out, and that the only way for us to do now was to go back to Lancaster and tell how the girl had died; have an inquest, if it should be thought necessary, and then bury her decently. I would here remark that Mrs. H. had treated Anna very harsh and unfeelingly all through the trip, and I am sure some of the people where we stopped must have noticed it. When I told Mrs. H. that we must go back to Lancaster, she got into a terrible passion and said if we went back and had an inquest we would have to tell who we were and all about ourselves, and then my folks would know where I was and would come after me; that it would keep us two or three days at Lancaster, and by that time my folks would be there. She said she knew all I wanted to go back for was to leave her there and go back to my 'd—d lazy —— of a wife.' She then called my wife and myself, and all my folks, every mean and insulting name she could lay her tongue to, and swore she would have all sorts of revenge. I was very angry at her, and said to her, 'There is no use of your storming and threatening; I am going back to Lancaster. I turned to leave the sled, and just as I had got one foot out and had my hands on the end-board, Mrs. H. said, 'I'll have your life first.' She picked up a hammer that was hanging on the sleigh and jumped toward me and struck me on the neck. I think she intended to strike me on the head, but missed her aim as I was raising my head at the moment. The hammer belonged to Mrs. H., and was used by me in the mornings to knock the balls of snow from the horses' feet that had formed during the night. The next blow that Mrs. H. dealt me was on the point of the shoulder, right on the bone, and was very painful. She was striking me with all her might. She struck me several other blows on the arm as I was in the act of raising up and bringing my foot back in the sleigh. As soon as I had got my foot in the sled and straightened up, I snatched the hammer out of her hand and struck her two or three times on the head with it.

"I was mad with passion at the time and scarcely knew what I was doing. All these scenes didn't occupy one minute. As soon as I realized what I was doing, I dropped the hammer out of my hand. Mrs. H. stood a few seconds and then threw herself down on the bed across the feet of the girl and between the girl and the boys—the boys were laying a little lower down on the bed than the girl. Soon after Mrs. H. threw herself down on the bed she commenced screaming at the top of her voice; and the boys screamed with her. I asked the boys to stop crying, but they paid no attention to me. They screamed a few minutes and then stopped. As soon as they were all quiet, I tried to apologize to Mrs. H. for what I had done. I told her that I was sorry I had struck her; that the insulting language she had used, and the blows she had dealt me, made me lose control of my temper for the moment or I wouldn't have struck her. I asked her to let me see if I had hurt her much, and see if I could do anything for her. She didn't speak, and when I stooped over to look at her head, she waved me off with her hand. As I stood looking at her in silence for a few minutes, and wondering what I could do, I heard sleigh-bells approaching from the direction of Plattville, and, almost at the same time, I heard the voices of the people in the sleighs laughing and talking. I thought when I first heard them they were quite near, but it was a very still, frosty night, and they were further off than I thought they were. I think Mrs. H. must have heard them at nearly the same time I did, for she commenced screaming again as loud as she could, and the boys cried with her. I begged of them to stop, but they took no notice of me. I was in a terrible dilemma: alone in the woods at night, in a strange country, with the girl lying dead, the woman wounded and screaming, and the two boys crying out as if in mortal terror. I picked up the feather bed that was lying at my feet and threw it over Mrs. H. and the boys to keep their cries from being heard till the approaching party were passed. Mrs. H. threw the bed off with her hand, and seemed to scream louder than ever. I am sure the approaching party would have heard her if they had not been making so much noise themselves. After she had thrown the bed off, I put the light out, and put the bed over her again and held it so she couldn't throw it off. She struggled terribly to get the bed off, and to cry out, till the first of the sleighing party were almost by us, when she ceased her cries and struggles. The boys had also stopped crying. I was afraid to remove the bed until the sleighs had passed, but did not hold it down after Mrs. H. had ceased struggling.

"As near as I could judge, there were five or six teams of the sleighing party. I didn't see them, as the hind end of my sled was toward the road, and was closed up. I think there were three or four (I couldn't say which) sleighs pretty close together, driving leisurely along. I think they must have been some sort of a pleasure party. A short distance behind them was what appeared to be a loaded team—judging by the craunching noise the sled made in the snow—and about the same distance, or a little further behind that again, was another loaded team. As soon as the last sleigh had passed a short distance I removed the bed. There was no one spoke or made any noise. I called one of the boys by name, but received no answer. I then lighted the lantern and looked at them. The two boys laid on their backs, with their eyes open, and seemed to be looking straight at me. I spoke to them again, but could get no answer. I then shook them, but they never moved. I became alarmed then. I looked at the woman. She was laying partly on her face; I turned her over and spoke to her, but she showed no signs of life. She had on a hood with the strings tied around her neck; I run my fingers in between the strings and her neck and pulled them, so as to loosen them about the throat. I took the boys' comforters off; then I got snow and dashed in their faces; I got the bottle of wine and poured some in the mouth of the woman and one of the boys, but couldn't open the other boy's mouth—his jaws seemed to be locked, and his tongue protruded. I continued to chafe their hands and dash snow in their faces. I heard some more teams coming, and put out my light. I worked with them a long time, probably an hour or more—I don't know how long. I chafed their hands, called them all by name, raised them up and shook them by turns; but all was of no avail—THEY WERE DEAD! I HAD SMOTHERED THEM!"

He states that he was appalled by the terrible result, and for several hours sat upon the trunks stupefied. At last he roused himself to the necessity of doing something. On his way he noticed several mineral holes; and he thought he could dispose of the bodies in them. So he fixed up his load of trunks, beds and four bodies, and wandered for hours trying to find his way back to Beetown. When he got there, the holes were too shallow. He then thought of the river at Cassville, and had the same difficulty in finding his way there, and did not get there until dawn. He went to the river, half a mile from the town, with his axe, to cut the hole, but found it so shallow that, in order to reach a proper depth, he had to go out far enough to bring himself in view of the town. He persevered, however, and when he had cut the hole, he tied a rope round the neck of each body, intending to attach the trunks to them as weights. In carrying the woman he fell and seriously hurt himself. He then carried the others and pushed them into the river through the hole in the ice. In his second effort to carry the body of the woman he again fell. So he placed the body on a ridge formed by the juncture of the shore ice and some floating ice, and, covering it over with pieces of ice, left it. After driving some distance, he made a fire, burned up the side-boards and bows of the sleigh and various articles in the sleigh, and drove on to Prairie du Chien, near which he cut a hole in the ice and put the trunks and beds into the river. He then went home. When the body of Mrs. Hagerty was found, it showed she had nearly reached the time as a mother again, but Thompson asserts that, since the birth of the previous child, he and she were strangers to each other in that relation, and that he had no suspicion of her condition at the time.

SOUTHERN FAIRS.

Where and When They are to be Held.

[From the Southern Farm Journal.]

Alabama State Fair—Montgomery; commencing Nov. 15th.

Central Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Selma, Nov. 8-11th.

Arkansas State Fair—Little Rock, Nov. 11-14th.

Georgia State Agricultural Fair—Atlanta, Oct. 19-26th.

Kentucky State Fair—Henderson, Oct. 4-8th.

Mississippi State Fair, Jackson, October 10-15.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, October 18-21.

South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, Columbia, November 9-12.

South Carolina Institute Fair, Charleston, November 1-5.

GEORGIA.

Georgia State Agricultural Fair, Atlanta, October 19-26. Herschel V. Johnson, orator; Robert Bonner, alternate. Accommodations for 100,000 guests. Governor Johnson has declined.

Cotton States' Mechanical and Agricultural Fair, Augusta, October 25-29. No orator announced.

Agricultural Congress, Augusta, October 26.

Central Georgia Agricultural and Manufacturing Company's Fair, Macon, October 3. No orator announced.

Columbus Mechanics' Industrial Association Fair, Columbus, November 1. General Robert Toombs, orator.

Putnam County Agricultural Fair, Eatonton, October 12-14.

South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association Fair, Thomasville, November 10. No orator announced.

Wilkes Farmers' Club Fair, Washington, October 13—Hon. Robert Toombs and others will deliver addresses.

North Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Dalton, October 5—Ex-President Johnson will positively deliver the adddress. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge will accompany him.

Bartow Agricultural Association Fair, Cartersville, October.

Agricultural Fair Association of Cherokee, Georgia and Alabama, Rome, Georgia, October 11-15.

☞ A romantic incident of the warfare in Alsace took place in a small hamlet not far from Wasselonne. A poor old woman lived there with her two granddaughters, aged eighteen and twenty, and her grandson of fifteen. Two Badese dragoons alighted at the house, called for meat and drink, and ordered beds to be prepared for them. The women were forced to obey. When the soldiers had gorged themselves with food and wine they commenced playing with one of the girls; the young peasant seeing the danger to which her sister was exposed, went up into the garret, under the pretext of fetching some sheets, took a gun which had belonged to her father, loaded and cocked it, and then waited behind a door; presently one of the dragoons rose and advanced towards a sideboard to take some wine, when she fired, killing him on the spot; the other, terrified, and believing in an attack, rushed to the door, and jumping on his horse galloped off.

☞ The St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald has the following: Whoever walked on this shore of Lake Michigan has observed large numbers of the Colorado potato beetle crawling from the water. Many have doubted the source whence they came. It would seem from the following that they fly and swim from the Western shore of Lake Michigan. Capt. John Boyne, of the Lizzie Doak, reports finding his deck and sails infested with potato bugs when half way from Chicago to St. Joseph at night. Not a bug was on deck when the schooner left Chicago.

☞ The expenses of the war to Prussia are reckoned by Dr. G. Hirth as follows: Cost of the military action, 1,250,000,000 of francs; direct losses, 1,230,000,000; indirect losses, 2,250,000,000; war compensation for the reconquered territory, Alsace and Lorraine, especially Strasbourg, 200,000,000. Total, 4,930,000,000.

☞ Detroit has a fellow who is quite an adept in passing counterfeits. His mode of operation is to rush from the street into some store, without hat or coat on, with a $20 bill in his hand, and ask for change, which is readily given, the functionaries thinking they are doing some neighboring store a favor.

☞ A disconsolate swain in Illinois was recently "shaken" by the object of his affection, and, touching his lyre, warbles the following refrain:

A bigg destrucktif durk I'll bi.
I'll bid pharewell to every fear,
Then sadly wipe mi weaping I.
And kut my throat from year to year.

☞ Mr. Nathan Hall, of Durham, N. H., in 1853, thanked God that he "lived in a hilly country, where it was impossible to build railroads." To-day the cars of the Air Line railroad run through the door-yard of his place, between his house and barn, and within four feet of his side door.

☞ The Prussian Minister of the Interior has arranged to have the lists of losses in the army displayed publicly in all the cities of Germany. In smaller towns the public officials will be provided with copies, and the postoffices are ordered to keep them on hand and supply copies to all applicants.

H. B. Comstock, discoverer of the Comstock silver lode in Nevada, suicided on the 27th inst., near Bazeman, Montana, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Cause, temporary insanity.

☞ A veteran housekeeper affirms that the scarcity of good servants is largely attributable to the scarcity of mistresses who know how to keep house as one should be kept.

The second annual fair of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at Columbia on the 9th, 10th and 11th of November.

☞ A Chinese newspaper has been established at Helena, Montana.

OUR GROWTH.

How and Where the United States Progress—Pushing, Stationary and Retrogressive Cities.

CENSUS FIGURES.

[From the New York World.]

The returns of the census, so far as they have come to hand, indicate in the main a natural and satisfactory increase of the population of the United States. In some sections of the country the increase has been slow—if, indeed, as in the case of New Hampshire, there have not been a positive loss of population from the census of 1860—while in others, as in most of the Western States, noticeably Ohio and Illinois, the increase has been in keeping with the grand destiny of the Union. No satisfactory or complete information has as yet come from the majority of the States and Territories. From the data which have been collected, however, enough is deduced to satisfy the patriotic mind that

THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

is in keeping with the hopes of the people. Although a locality, or section, or even a State may occasionally show a falling off in population within the last decade, the deduction is that the lacking quota has established itself elsewhere, and that at least the country is no loser in the end. We have this marked advantage over European nations, that, whereas they see depart from them yearly, by thousands, the sons of the soil, whose place will never be filled again, this country, on the contrary, somewhere in its vast domain, receives to its ample bosom those emigrants from the lands of their nativity. And it is because of this steady stream of immigration, seeking a goal naturally in the virgin forests and valleys of the Union, that we find the West and the Northwest, the dreamed-of Arcadia of the immigrant, paramount in point of increase of population. When the casualties by the war are taken into consideration—casualties of the death in battle, and by disease, of nearly half a million men, the prospective fathers of children—the people may understand why it is that in many cases their hopes of large increase in population in special localities have not been fulfilled.

THE SOUTH.

In the South, especially, has the depletion caused by the war made itself more manifest. In that section but few immigrants have come to replace the fallen; but even in the South the natural onward tendency has asserted itself, and the anticipations of decrease have not been sustained by the returns thus far published. In the case of Louisiana and New Orleans, however, it is evident that the ravages of the four years' hostilities have not been atoned for. It is thought that the population of the State will be less than it was in 1860. Returns from fifteen parishes, or counties, show a population of 142,482, against 159,367 in 1860—a decrease of nearly 17,000. The total population of the city of New Orleans is 184,688, against 173,782 ten years ago. This seeming gain of about 13,000 is mainly due, however, to the annexation of certain suburban towns, which with their consolidation have brought the addition to the census returns of the city.

THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

The "curiosities of the census" exists more particularly in weighty and sometimes surprising results than in the eccentricities of the adventures of the census-takers. Thus it is singular to reflect that the present census proves that in the past ten years New Hampshire has lost 8,470 of her population as compared to her citizenship in 1860. Similar loss is true in the case of Vermont; whereas Massachusetts shows a gain of about 16 per cent, on her population in 1865. Maine and Rhode Island have gained rather less, and Connecticut rather more, than this percentage; and the percentage of gain in New England, as a whole, is more than 10 per cent. Massachusetts, with about eight thousand square miles, has more than 1,425,000 people—showing a density of population to the square mile of 183, or greater than that of most European countries. The present population of New England may be rated at 3,500,000, and although much stress has been laid on the alleged depopulation of the rural districts, yet this decrease of population has been by no means universal. The most self-asserting fact connected with the census of this section is that the greatest rate of progress has been made in the smaller cities and the larger towns not yet grown into cities, thus showing that the chief local centers are growing much more rapidly than Boston, for instance. It is estimated that the annual increase of population in New England by immigration is 40,000. A great majority of these are men and boys, and nearly all of them are under 50 years of age. Out of 17,437 immigrants landed in Boston during the first six months of 1870, 9,891 were men and boys, and 7,446 were women and girls. The same disproportion is believed to exist in the immigration from Canada elsewhere. It would thus appear that the excess of women of which so much is said does not exist among the foreign population of New England, however it may be with the native. In 1860 the excess of women was just 50,000, the men being in excess in Maine and Vermont, and the women in the other four States. More details of the census in the Eastern States will be needed, however, before a correct decision can be attained upon the present comparative preponderance of sex. The population of Boston, which in 1865 was 231,467, has been swelled, by the incorporation of neighboring towns, to 253,323 in 1870. This is a gain from all causes of 21,856 in five years. Lawrence, Mass., which in 1865 had a population of 21,698, now has a population of nearly 30,000. On the whole the gains in the towns in Massachusetts is largely in excess of the losses. In Connecticut, Hartford has increased from 29,452 population in 1860 to 38,790 in 1870, and New Haven, in the same time, from 39,267 to 50,886. The aggregate gain shown by the census of the towns and cities of the State is 54,000, and the aggregate loss 1,819, showing an actual increase of population in forty one towns of 42,290. Rhode Island shows, if not a large, at least a palpable, increase in her population. The whole population of that State, which was less than 185,600 in 1865, is now considerably above 200,000. A large proportion of this gain is composed of Canadian operatives. A glimpse of light is thrown upon the question of the excess of females over males in New England in the returns of Nashua, N. H. This town, with a population of 10,523, of which 8,221 are native and 2,311 foreign born, shows a male population of 4,725, and female, 5,687.

WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

In the States of the West and Northwest a general increase of population is manifested. So far as the data are obtainable, Illinois seems to lead in the path of empire. In 71 counties the gain over 1860 has been 642,609, or over 55 per cent. There are 31 counties yet to be reported, which had in 1860 a population of 525,000, and in 1865 617,000. A proportionate increase in these counties will make the population of Illinois 2,506,000, or within about 240,000 of the estimated present population of Ohio. Thirty-six counties in Ohio show gains in twenty-four of them of 156,413, and losses in twelve of 20,204, giving a net gain of 137,207. These counties contain about one-third the entire population of the State. Should the same ratio of increase prevail in the rest of the State, the total gain in Ohio would be about 411,000, and the total population of the State in the neighborhood of 2,800,000. The largest proportionate increase in the counties referred to is made in Ottawa county, which shows 87 per cent. Paulding comes next with 75, then Lucas with 72, and Cuyahoga with 70. The progress of Wisconsin has been in keeping with the progress of the great Northwest. Its census returns show a population at present of 1,050,000—a gain of 270,000 since its last regular census, or about 35 per cent. In 1840 the total population was 30,945, so that thirty years have given the State over a million immigrants. There is a fair increase in the population of Michigan, although the returns so far are so meagre that no proper estimate of its ratio can be obtained. The grain in Genesee is perhaps a fair sample of the progress a new county, enjoying a railroad and other facilities, may make in one decade. In 1860 its population was 22,607; it is now 33,910, or an increase of almost fifty per cent. What is now true of Genesee will doubtless be true in ten years more of such counties as Isabella, Gratiot, Iosco, and Alpena. The last named county now contains a population of 2,756, an increase since 1860 of two thousand four hundred and sixty-five, or about nine hundred and fifty per cent. As a specimen of a civilized wilderness, Ogemaw county, with its population of twelve, may be accepted. The official returns of Wayne county, including the cities of Detroit and Wyandotte, give 119,085 for 1870, against 73,217 in 1860. An official return of the census of Montana shows a population for the Territory of 20,530. The Indians are estimated at 18,000 more. An odd way that the United States Marshal of the Territory has of increasing the population is contained in the statement by that official that there are 2,039 vacant houses in Montana, and averaging two persons to each house—persons who do not exist, however, except in the Marshal's imagination—he says the population should be increased thereby to 25,000. The most populous town in Montana is Helena, with 3,713 people, and the least populous, Missoula, with only 119.

CENSUS OF THE CITIES.

In a review of the census statistics, as they present themselves in their scattered and incomplete form, it is interesting to note how universally the ambition of the populous cities outstripped the reality, as determined by the figures of the census-takers. It seems to have been everywhere accepted as a matter of course by such towns as Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.—nor was New York exempt in this belief—that the developments connected with the progress of their respective municipalities would astonish the country. The country has indeed been astonished, as in the matter of Boston, whereof the returns are 253,924, an increase upon its population in 1865 made up almost entirely of the people of several populous suburbs which have been added to the old city. Boston proper, like New Orleans, shows but a slight increase, if any at all. Among these cities which indicate a wonderful development and increase within the last ten years are Chicago, Washington City, and Cleveland, Ohio. Within that time Chicago has largely more than doubled its population, and Cleveland and Washington have doubled theirs. There are now 43,794 more people in Chicago than in Boston. In the year 1860, Boston, with a population of 177,000, led Chicago, of which the population was 109,000, by nearly 69,000. As the result of the present census Boston must abandon all hope of competing with the young giant of the West, which lacks but three thousand of holding within its limits 300,000 people. The present population of Washington is about 109,000—a remarkable evidence of the progress of that city. Cincinnati is perhaps the only city of any importance in Ohio which has not made a commensurate increase in population during the past ten years. The development of Cleveland has however, been extraordinary. The population in 1860 was 43,417; it is now 93,018. Within the past decade it has largely out stripped its special rivals, Detroit and Milwaukee. In 1860 these two cities possessed each a population of about 45,000. The population of Detroit is now 79,601, and that of Milwaukee 71,463. The foundation of the progress of Cleveland is based upon its iron manufactures, petroleum refining, its trade with the mineral regions of Lake Superior, and its coal shipments to the lake regions. It is rapidly overtaking Buffalo, which now foots up about 110,000 people. Toledo is another growing Ohio town. Its population in 1860 was 13,758;
it is now 31,693. The Ohio cities
and upwards, besides Cleveland and
are Columbus 31,336, and Dayton 3
Illinois, the cities next to Chicago i
population are Quincy 24,368, and Pe
851. The most populous town
is Keokuk, with 12,760 people
estimated population of the city of A
in Pennsylvania, is 55,685; that of
86,254. In 1860 the population of
was 33,129; of the latter 57,096. T
population of these cities and a
suburban towns is 186,000, whi
an act of consolidation which
proposed but was not passed
have made a very important
tion. The aggregate results of
sus of the larger cities show
there has been a fair and, in so
markable increase of population
that have been entertained
were flocking to the cities from
tricts have been proven groundle
is that the small rural towns are
ing in importance, while the count
hold their own in the march of
The developments of the census
country fourth on the list of
contain cities of more than one hu
sand inhabitants. Of such citie
fifteen in the United States, viz
Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Baltimo
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Ne
Washington, Buffalo, Newark, San
Louisville and Pittsburg. Ther
countries that exceed this number
one hundred thousand and more
viz: The East Indies, with 21
Britain, with 16, and China,
order of other nations in this
follows: Turkey, 10; France, 6;
sia, 5; Belgium and Spain, each
and Holland 2.

A LAND LOCOMOTI

Another Extraordinary
Chicago.

[From the Chicago Time

From tim time the Times
upon t the necessity
for the level plains of the North
locomotive, or traction engine.
not the reiterated demands of the
anything to do with it, we
on Friday, a machine of the
which we have so often declared
cessity made its appearance on our
The inventor and builder is Mr. Lake
tleman well known to Chicago from
nal connection with the Westside
and, later, as the contractor and bui
the Washington-street tunnel.

The vehicle which made its way al
streets of the West-side on Friday and
day is unlike any traction engine eve
built. It is a locomotive vehicle, a porta
gine, and a fire-steamer, all
This combination is entirely
not all that is new about
discovered and used a principle in
cation of power that has never befo
employed. This principle is one
mits of the production of extraordina
almost directly to the driving-wheel.

In an ordinary locomotive, the ste
the cylinder acts upon the piston and
municated directly to the crank of
ing-wheels. In Mr. Lake's machi
desirable, the motion can first be c
cated to balance-wheels. When the
have reached a very high rate of spe
power can be communicated by a "c
the driving-wheels. The communica
be made gradually or rapidly as
thought desirable.

Any one can see the benefit of this
communication. Suppose the vehi
place where it requires extra force to
By applying the power at once, no mo
is effected; but by storing it up in the
wheels, and then communicating it
drivers, one gets almost precisely th
benefit that he would by getting, say,
wagon under rapid motion just before
it up an incline.

If a man has to pass over a depr
the road with a heavily-loaded truck
easily seen that if he is under rapid h
he will pass through it with less d
than he would if he should attempt
his load out of the hollow where his
had been standing. A person about
over some obstacle aids his final ju
short run. The locomotive engine
to ascend a difficult grade rushes at
having accumulated a surplus force
motion.

It is precisely this well-known
mechanics which Mr. Lake has
his engine.

He has another novelty. The mach
two sets of driving wheels, one of
considerably smaller than the other.
simple use of the screw, either set
raised, leaving the other on the grou
power can be applied at will to either
object of these two sets is, of course,
tain either greater power or speed, as
desired. In hauling heavy loads, the
wheels will be used, and in excursions
there is no great weight to be hauled,
is secured by the employment of
drivers.

THE CLAY FAMILY.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's
futed.

[Communication in the Lexington (Ky.)
man.]

Among the many false and scandalo
representations, which have recently a
in the public press, I am informed ther
copied extensively in the newspaper
United States, over the signature o
beth Cady Stanton, in regard to the
Clay, his lady, and family. It was
been hoped that the eminent public
of the Hon. H. Clay to his country,
trusive piety and Christian character
Clay, would have operated as a shield
tect them from such false charg
have understood that she charges t
Clay was left at Ashland to make w
could to supply means for the ed
of her children. This is utterly
Many years of her life were passed
Clay in the city of Washington.
four years of the time that Mr. Clay
retary of State under Mr. Adams,
in Washington city, and extended
hospitality to the friends of her husb
others. Mrs. Clay preferred her own
home of Ashland, the cultivation
ers, its fruits, and her garden to
ities of Washington society.
uncontrolled mistress of
never was a man more
his own family than Mr. Clay.
tentions to other ladies in Wa
were no more than the courteous
chivalrous gentleman which th
society merited.

In regard to Theodore W. C
sanity, it was produced by a
ly received on the head from
hands of a negro boy. It was
ness of a felt hat that he wore a
preserved his life. Dr. Pindell,
the skull of Theodore Clay,
time of that operation that at
thirty years he would prob
ranged in consequence of th
skull against the brain, which
occurred.

In regard to Thomas H Clay,
for more than three years confi
portion of the time to his o
during this time his house has
ly filled with young company,
would say he was rabid and ill-t
physician, on the contrary, say
seen any one bear with more pa
merous attacks to which he has
ed. Mr. John M. Clay is a far
of fine stock. As neither Mr.
Thomas Clay are aspirants for public
we do not see why these calumnious
should have been sped against them.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—Mr. Boutwell has
other of his monthly displays of the publ
figures piled upon figures, rising like py
monuments of Radical thrift, during the
when the Government exchanged her p
to pay for forty cents on the dollar to m
were truly loyal. The following will sho
rapidly the great blessing grew and ho
is being reduced. The debt, less the
less cash in the Treasury, was as announ
undermentioned dates:

March 4, 1861	$65,180,855	Nov. 1, 18	
July 1, 1861	88,498,870	Dec. 1, 18	
July 1, 1862	502,821,404	Jan. 1, 1869	
July 1, 1863	1,098,464,099	Feb. 1, 1869	
July 1, 1864	1,731,847,934	March 1, 18	
July 31, 1865	2,757,253,275	April 1, 1869	
Sept. 1, 1865	2,757,689,571	May 1, 1869	
Jan. 1, 1866	2,716,851,538	June 1, 1869	
Aug. 1, 1866	2,636,029,276	July 1, 1869	
Jan. 1, 1867	2,542,323,171	Aug. 1, 1869	
April 1, 1867	2,532,428,070	Sept. 1, 1869	
July 1, 1867	2,511,800,013	Oct. 1, 1869	
Oct. 1, 1867	2,496,277,443	Nov. 1, 1869	
Nov. 1, 1867	2,491,504,450	Dec. 1, 1869	
Jan. 1, 1868	2,508,125,650	Jan. 1, 1870	
Feb. 1, 1868	2,527,915,377	Feb. 1, 1870	
March 1, 1868	2,519,839,672	March 1, 1870	
April 1, 1868	2,519,709,687	April 1, 1870	
May 1, 1868	2,500,328,577	May 1, 1870	
June 1, 1868	2,510,745,550	June 1, 1870	
July 1, 1868	2,508,015,199	July 1, 1870	
Aug. 1, 1868	2,523,534,480	Aug. 1, 1870	
Sept. 1, 1868	2,535,614,413	Sept. 1, 1870	
Oct. 1, 1868	2,534,613,713	Oc	

☞ A question much discussed
ago has lately been settled by the
quoted "logic of facts." The questi
whether the serious illness of
the famous Siamese twins would nec
affect the other. It seems now that
has had a paralytic stroke, and the
health of Eng remains quite unaffected
Long ago it was determined that th
could not be separated without involv
death of one or both. But a prominen
ical journal of London affirms that
either die, the ligature might safely b
as to preserve the life of the surviv
twins are now well stricken in years
would be almost as anomalous as their
union itself if either survived the
being parted from the other.—[N. Y.

☞ At the late Jewish synod, held
sic, the following was resolved: "No
harsh expression shall be contained
the prayers under revision or to be
composed; the contents shall embrace
man beings of the universe, and nothi
be said therein with regard to the cho
ple which might in the least offend
ren of another creed."

In reply to inquiries, the
sioner of Internal Rev
tillers shall provide
of the kind prescri
adapted to their dist
erty to procure these
meters to dispose of,
agreed upon between

☞ A legal notifi
Paris journals of the
teen years, from the
banking firm of R
partners in the house
Baron Mayer-Alphon
Samuel-James and

HARTFORD, Oct
publicans have sec
of Registration of
in 60 towns. Sixte
vided. Four towns

The number of barrels
Thirtieth New York
July and August last w
of 11,576 barrels over th
period in 1869.

☞ The Turcos give
ing their coffee into the
young ladies who
that it isn't strong

☞ Paris is all th
last Napoleon
without a

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

he COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscri- at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.
A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per

	$12 00
ths	6 00
months	3 25
nth	1 25

ADVERTISING.

ited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents for each insertion. No abatement for length , and no advertisement for less than one dol-

the Cincinnati convention, the day, a resolution was offered to ge the name from the Southern to the al Commercial Convention, which laid over. This was done by Cincin- no doubt, as a parting compliment to the Green-line excursionists. She can well afford to pay such compliments, for, like her recent hospitality to the excursionists, they cost nothing.

The schedule of new prices for stamped envelopes shows a [illegible] reduction in prices of from three to [illegible] per cent. Three-cent envelopes, note size, of which the old price was $84 per thousand, now [illegible] 80. Letter and official sizes of the same denomination are reduced from $34 80 to $33 20 and from $38 60 to $34 80, respectively, per thousand; and newspaper wrappers are reduced from $21 80 to $21 50 per thousand.

The Boston Post declares that "the English mission, and indeed all our diplomatic service, is so essentially demoralized by the [illegible]pering of the present administration with the important functions of our foreign intercourse that nothing can be done to aggravate the degradation." We thought so too until MORTON was appointed Minister to England. That appointment indicates a capacity on the part of the Administration "to aggravate the degradation" that is unlimited.

The Hartford Times of the 30th ult. has the following:

> At the time, we did not know that Mr. COLFAX had denied the speech which we published as his, denouncing foreigners. Two or three of our exchanges have denounced the speech as a forgery; and from them we learn that Mr. C. denies having delivered it. It was lately published by the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun, which paper professed to quote it from the files of 1855, when COLFAX was a K. N., and Vincennes was the place where, according to that paper, it was delivered. As Mr. C. denies it, it is but fair to state as much.

O, SCHUYLER, SCHUYLER! how aptly hast thou, in this, illustrated the truth of the Shakspearean adage, that a man may smile and smile and be—forgetful of his unfortunate speeches!

It is said that there are proofs to show that the carpet-bag Governor of Florida convenes an extra session of the Legislature for the convenience and profit of interested parties whenever he is offered ten or twelve thousand dollars to do so. It is said further that he has, in the last two years, increased the State debt from $500,000 to $15,000,000, and has, with the help of his Legislature, imposed upon the people taxes six times greater than they were two years ago. There are in the e but about 12,000 actual tax-payers, d upon each of these is now imposed an ual burden of ninety-three dollars in . In nearly every other Southern State re Radicalism has full sway, pretty much the same condition of affairs exists.

The United States Government is about to go upon an Indian hunt of a very novel character. The hunt is not to be upon the Western plains for purposes of slaughter, but through the ancient haunts of MIANTONOMAH, of PHILLIP and of CANONCHET, in New England, for purposes of benevolence. There are a few remnants of tribes still scattered through that country, and it is understood that the government will have them hunted up and take care of them. Nobody will be more surprised at such an act of justice to the Indians on the part of the government than the Indians themselves, who have little reason, indeed, to suppose that the white man knows what justice is.

The American girls should take care all the money they can get fall and incoming winter They should lay the greater by until next spring, when our will be visited by several European any one of whom is not wholly e of being entrapped into matri- Among them is the heir-apparent rone of Russia. Prince JEROME , Prince SALM SALM, Prince e TOM, and Prince HARRY al American girls, and is this u NORD better than they, that he escape unwhipt of Cupid and Let the girls begin at once to a capital with which to throw es frantically into the next spring

looking abroad upon the brilliant array of Radical statesmen who have been nominated or renominated for Congress, we behold such men as NATHANIEL P. BANKS, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, RODERICK RANDOM BUTLER and JERUSALEM SMITH, but we look in vain for the tall form of the transcendently god-like MULLINS, of Tennessee. He, the brightest representative of a new-born type of national legislators, should by all means be there. Can it be that he has reached the highest point of all his greatness and hastes now to his setting? No; he belongs to that gorgeous constellation of fixed stars in the moral and political firmament which may know no setting until heaven's last thunder shakes the world below. But, then, in the name of his own sweet "blossom of hell's delight hanging high on the sour apple tree," where, oh, where *is* MULLINS?

Speaking of the uselessness of weapons such as the Chassepot rifle, in bands of unpracticed and excitable troops, the Boston Advertiser mentions the fact that no amount of training will enable the Egyptians to use a rifle with much success. An average Egyptian can see nothing distinctly at a distance of more than 500 yards, and has no acuteness in detecting an object within as many feet. A recent traveler says that when the railway was constructed the utmost difficulty was found in procuring men capable of seeing or recognizing the difference between signals only a hundred yards off. Many candidates came, but few passed the test. One man was nearly passed, but the engineer was not quite satisfied that the fellow had not been "making good shots" at the colors. So he held up his hat at 150 yards, and the hapless signalman pronounced it to be "the red flag." This is e than that color blindness prevail among our own very large extent, and more than one railway

as so much Cincinnati that she has found it rt a number of Cincin- k it out of the way.

e war which threatens g some of the New proposed to remove the ociety to that city.

change speaks of the "Bullock BULLOCK and his rule are cer- enough, but the mischief of it 't die.

RCK charges Dr. RUSSELL, nt of the London Times, with dle-guns and French brandy

In Memoriam.

Like a lute's brief tone—
Like a rose-odor on the breezes cast—
Like a swift flush of day-spring, seen and gone—
So hath his spirit passed.

This is a solemn occasion. It is a time for memory and for tears. It becomes our painful duty to announce that the White Man's party is dead! That creation, so full of youth and hope and promise, now sleeps in the silent immobility of death. An unseen hand is tracing its name upon the viewless tablets of eternity. Its voice, whose eloquence never wooed but to win, is hushed forever. The King of Speech is silent in his ivory halls.

We are here to write its obituary, but in order to do so successfully we must give the airy nothingness a local habitation and a name. We shall, therefore, for the convenience of the thing, call it JOHN SMITH—JOHN SMITH, of Frankfort, Memphis, Montgomery and Mobile, and of nowhere else.

JOHN SMITH, then, known in life as the White Man's party—a party composed principally of JOHN SMITH himself—is dead. Alas, my bleeding countrymen, he is doubly dead.

Come, let the burial rite be read—
The funeral song be sung—
A dirge for him the doubly dead,
In that he died so young.

Inasmuch as we were not wholly uninstrumental in pointing public opinion to the melancholy fact that he wore upon his young cheek the herald-hue of an early death, it is fit that we should pay a last sad tribute to his memory. In doing this we shall speak of him as one possessing all the noble and brilliant qualities of mind and heart that adorn our race. He was a statesman, a politician, a philosopher, a poet and a journalist. He could have been nothing short of these, reared and educated as he was in the schools of Frankfort, Memphis, Montgomery and Mobile. He was the MIDAS of the American press. He was early plunged deep into the Pactolus of journalism, and whatever he touched in the broad fields of politics, literature and morals at once turned to the pure, unalloyed gold of thought and fancy and feeling and statesmanship. His eloquence—we speak of his noble qualities of mind and heart as they come to us heterogeneously through the rainbow of tears—his eloquence was as lofty and all-persuading as that of the chief Olympian god swaying the Senate of the skies. His pathos, when he appealed to the sensibilities of his hearers, was as touching as the tenderest story of unrequited love. His devotion to truth was as beautiful as truth itself in its divinest form—his scorn of error as withering as the poisoned breath of the simoom. His honesty of purpose in all things was as far above the common honesty of daily life as the stars are above the mimic orbs which be-diamond the bosom of the sleeping lake. His thoughts—

Pure as water underground
When first 'tis by the lapwing found,

leaped like angels from the temple of his heart to blaze perennially upon the brow of American politics and literature, a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Every word that fell from his tongue or pen was the best of its kind to lead all men into better paths of life, and to teach the rustic moralist to die. Having no faults or frailties of his own, he cultivated the largest charity for the vices and follies of others. His honor, the chief crown-jewel of his life,

Which flamed like the sun in the depths of his soul,

was the glory of his country and of the age in which he lived. He despised the sycophant as he despised all that is low and vile and mean and despicable in humanity.

He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for his power to thunder.

He was the highest type of the modern statesman. He possessed, in an eminent degree, all the pure, noble, high Christian qualities of a MACHIAVELLI, a METTERNICH, a TALLEYRAND, a FOUCHE, a U. S. GRANT or a BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, without one of the debasing qualities which rendered immortal the names of CINCINNATUS and WILLIAM THE SILENT. He was a true poet. His life every day was within itself a poem which shall charm the generous and the good for all time, and its divine melody, sweet as the mingled tones of horn and harp and shell, shall float like the rustle of an angel's pinion in the crystal halls of eternity. He was a model soldier. As a colonel in the militia, in the grand old times, "twenty golden years ago," when the drum and the fife and the regimental flag and the cornstalk constituted all that was then known of the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, his martial bearing and his heroic intrepidity upon the untented field rendered him at once the envy and the admiration of military minds in all lands. He possessed, indeed, in the highest degree,

The god-like art, the power-Napoleon,
Of molding, wielding, fettering, bending
The hearts of millions till they moved as one.

As a Christian gentleman—but enough. He is dead. He has gone to his last rest—not as the galley-slave scourged to his dungeon, but as one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

And there let him rest though the foe should raise,
In zeal for the fame they covet,
A pillar or a stone to swell the praise
Of him who soared above it.

Such, in the estimation of his parents was the late lamented JOHN SMITH, popularly known as the White Man's Party. His life on these troublous shores was not long, but in its beauty and brightness it was ineffable.

Oh, brief and brilliant was his young career!

But, as we said before, and shall avail ourselves of an early occasion to say again, he is dead—not, as the profane would say, "—— dead," but unquestionably *very* dead. And upon his lowly tomb the angel of death has traced the legend—*Nunquam Resurgere*.

Hail and farewell. Let us vail our eyes and weep.

☞ Some years ago the New York Herald suggested that the public debt be paid by voluntary contributions from the people. The scheme, we are glad to say, is about to succeed. Fifteen cents of the necessary amount have already been received at Washington.

☞ The Boston Traveller tells us that "Gen. SHERIDAN is very severe on the generalship of the French commanders." Of course. The French commanders fight with the sword—Gen. SHERIDAN with fire.

☞ One of the female suffrage organs thinks Mrs. JENNIE JUNE CROLY is the representative woman of America. That is to say, by the side of our great National Hymn, she stands the great National Her.

☞ The Boston Traveller charges BISMARCK with lying. The charge is probably just, for around Paris thousands of the most pious Prussians are lying just now.

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS complains to the workingmen of Massachusetts of the unequal distribution of property, but he takes good care not to distribute his own.

☞ There are two classes of men who are never "interviewed"—the great man and the little man. The one won't be interviewed and the other can't.

☞ England is again afraid of the cattle plague. A gentleman just from Dublin mentions the singular fact that the disease has no effect upon Irish bulls.

☞ We are told that "Mme. SEEBACH appears nightly in Gotham in 'A Cup of Tea.'" The rest of the troupe prefer a glass of whisky.

☞ A correspondent is informed that the French Garde Mobile was *not* recruited from the White Man's Party of Mobile, Alabama.

☞ Chicago now has two perpetual motions. The most reliable of the two is the divorce court.

Too Much Zeal.

The condition of things in the Sixth District, where JONES and ARTHUR have been making a Kilkenny fight under cover of a Democracy whose real interests both of them ignore in the most palpable way, affords a striking instance of the disproportion that exists between the protestations and the conduct of ambitious politicians. It is an example so plain and so instructive that the people should observe it thoughtfully and turn it over in their minds. It may lose us a member of Congress at a time when we can ill spare a single vote. But it can do nothing worse than this, and, if we are wise, it may serve as a profitable lesson; for, while it is undoubtedly local and personal to a degree, representing in some sort an old family feud as well as a contemporaneous private quarrel, it is also a type. It shows how violent passion, of a purely individual character, can appeal to violent partyism as a pretext for its many unwarranted assumptions and its multitude of inflamed revenges; how great numbers of citizens can be, under the name of the party, drawn into this private quarrel; how the people at large are seduced into acts foreign to their interest and their nature by the most transparent false premises and illogical arguments; and how, in a district which prides itself on its devotion to its party and its orthodoxy on party questions, the actual welfare of the party is annulled, absolutely set aside and forgotten, at the instance of a pair of enterprising rivals whose desire to get the same office and to beat one another is made known in the words of an exquisitely gushing, fervid and self sacrificing Democracy.

That, as a public man, Mr. JONES or Mr. ARTHUR has a perfect right to use all the means in his power to accomplish any purpose dear to his heart, will be denied, we take it, by no one. A man may set his own interest above the interest of his party, or he may set, or the people may set, the public interest above party interest. Nobody will gainsay the right of JONES and ARTHUR to make the fight they have made, taking the consequences. It is not this in their conduct which we have to criticise. So much is defensible, provided a man admits that he is not wedded to his party. But if he is wedded to his party, or claims to be, the case is different. The only interest the Democratic party has in the Sixth District is to elect a member of Congress and keep its internal harmony and peace compact and undivided. To this sole interest Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR have contributed nothing at all. They have buffeted each other from one end of the district to the other; they have by their energy and vehemence arrayed large masses of Democrats against each other; and they have got up a dreadful warlike state of feeling in the Democratic camp, and all this in the face of the enemy. This, we say, is their right as individuals who are willing to take the consequences, but it is not their right as partisans. They had no right to foment Democratic prejudices and to appeal to Democratic party spirit to advance their private interests. They had no right to use the name and discipline of Democracy as a means of dividing and destroying the Democratic organization, and the fact that they have done it, and the success they have met in doing it, should be a warning to the people of all parties as well as the Democratic party not to be deceived by ardent professions, nor to allow themselves to be led into a quarrel in which they have no concern by inflammable but specious partisan appeals.

To hear Mr. JONES deliver himself one would fancy him the only true Democrat who ever lived in the Sixth District. But when Mr. ARTHUR comes to reply the illusion is dispelled, and Mr. ARTHUR shines out as the very soul and essence of Democracy. Both are "life-long Democrats"; neither ever "split a ticket" or "crossed a vote"; and they mutually "sucked in their Democracy with their mothers' milk." Starting out from this premise, excitement lends vigor and imagination to their speech, and they endeavor to outdo themselves and one another in the ultraism of their positions on questions that are believed to involve strong popular prejudices, and in the vehemence of their method of expressing themselves. They are red-hot for the reddest of the red-hot. Stick the resolutions of '98 within half a mile of the breath of either of them and the parchment would catch fire and shrivel up like a crackling. This pleases the groundlings, as rant and fustian always please them. They shout for one and then for the other, and, presently, as we have seen, a pretty row has blown up and there are two candidates in the field. The Democratic party is forgotten. The Radical nominee is forgotten. And all by two Democrats who are, as they tell us, the best Democrats and the truest Democrats in the whole world.

This is a sort of devotion from which, it has been written, "good Lord deliver us." It is a Democracy rather honored in the breach than in the observance; mere useless lip-service. If a sober-minded man, earnestly concerned about the welfare of reform in the government, and honestly believing the Democratic party the only hope of the Constitution, should undertake to discuss the situation of affairs in a temperate and thoughtful way, with all the necessary admissions and compromises which are inevitable in such a discussion and, indeed, indispensable to getting on in this world, Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR would straightway cry out against him. They would call him a trimmer. They would call him a coward. They would question both his counsel and his motives and, as such counsel is generally given in a quiet, unexcited, business-like way, the red-hot boys would toss their caps in honor of those who denounced it.

Public business was never carried on successfully after this fashion, and the Democratic party will never restore itself to power until it compels its leaders to be moderate, to bow to discipline, to discuss events and measures with fairness and intelligence. Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR would cry down every utterance of a prudent and cool-headed Democracy as treasonable; and what real evidence have they given of their loyalty? Their speeches have been so ultra as to be worthless, except as radical campaign documents, and their wrangle certainly adds nothing to the Democratic prospect, but an additional and unexpected Radical member of Congress.

It is a dreary muss and muddle. We blame neither JONES more than ARTHUR nor ARTHUR more than JONES. We blame both of them. They equally deserve to be set aside by the Democracy. As for the party managers in the Sixth district, they, too, are at fault. The people ought to throw over the whole lot and get a new one out and out, and Democrats throughout the State should look on the spectacle as a lesson and a warning of too much party zeal slopping over from mere frothiness, like a neglected kettle of boiling molasses.

☞ It is said that Prussia has demanded of Minister BANCROFT an explanation of the conduct of the United States Government, and that BANCROFT replies that he has no explanation to offer. Very likely he has not. As a general thing, the conduct of this Government is inexplicable.

☞ Vermont has increased in population some five or ten thousand within the last ten years, in spite of the fact, as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS declared, that Vermont is one of the best States to move from in the Union. But children will be children, you know.

☞ A correspondent of the Lexington Statesman refutes Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY DAMIT STANTON's slander upon HENRY CLAY. There are slanders which need no refutation, and this is one of them.

☞ The census shows that Iowa has 6,000,000 of dogs. As to how many of them go on two legs, the returns, singularly enough, are silent.

Prison Discipline.

The Committee of Arrangements for the National Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress, to be held in Cincinnati from the 11th to the 20th of the present month, has issued a series of propositions suggested for consideration and adoption by the convention. We can offer but a brief abstract of these resolutions, but it shall embrace most of the leading points proposed for discussion.

That the reformation of the majority of imprisoned criminals is not only not impracticable but under wise and persistent effort is generally successful, has been the experience of most of the enlightened students of penitentiary science. Now the aim of imprisonment is this reformation of the criminal, and not a mere means of vindictive revenge for the crime committed. The treatment of the prisoner should, therefore, be perfectly consistent with this ultimate object. He should be taught that his case is a moral disease, and that punishment is the only remedy. In the present system, criminals discharged from prison are, with few exceptions, as hardened and dangerous as when they enter; and, in many instances, from very attrition of crime, are even more irreclaimable. To remedy this, the committee proposes the following methods:

That there should be a progressive classification of prisoners, based on merit, and not on any merely arbitrary principle, as age or crime, and that this merit should be encouraged by a well-devised and applied system of rewards.

That as reformatory agencies, the prisoners should have all the advantages of religion and education compatible with their condition; for without a proper appreciation of the nature of their offense, which these supply, all measures of coercion or repression are inefficacious.

The practice of inflicting unnecessary disgrace upon the prisoner, a peculiar dress or humiliating punishment, is one of the worst features of the present system. To insure his final reclamation his self respect, lost in some degree by the bare fact of his incarceration, should be cultivated to the utmost. While regarding industrial occupation as of the highest importance, in the treatment of the inmates the resolutions most severely reprehend the contract system in our penitentiaries as prejudicial alike to discipline and reformation. The statement of the Illinois directors is quoted that more trouble to the discipline arises from the hundred men let to contractors in that prison than from the one thousand employed by the State. It is urged, too, that repeated short sentences are worse than useless; that the object in such cases is less to punish than to save, and that this can be best effected by detention until a fair trial has been made of the offender's cure. Again, the wide license given in the sentence of criminals is protested against. Instances are numerous, too numerous, of the enormous discrepancy of punishment for the same offense. The remedy for this is confessed to be perplexing, but it is hoped that the Congress may devise some method for a fairer scale of imprisonment.

Criminal lunacy has in so many instances, lately, been brought prominently before the public, that its discussion by the convention will possess a peculiar interest. The laws regarding insanity are to-day so imperfect and insufficient that almost any change would be for the better. A commission, as proposed, of the most eminent mental pathologists and criminal jurists in the land, who shall be charged with the investigation of the whole question, is imperatively demanded.

The Executive pardoning power, it is notorious, has been much abused in some of our larger and more wealthy States, but we were surprised to find it here stated that the average proportion of pardons in Massachusetts had, during her prison history, reached the extraordinary figure of 20 per cent. of the entire number of convictions. We hardly know whether this abuse can be remedied so long as politics exercise a controlling influence in prison administration. In other words, so long as the Executive is indebted in a large degree for his election to the friends of these very criminals.

Many of the propositions laid down as principles in this pamphlet are utopian, not to say chimerical, but as arousing discussion their advance cannot fail to have a good effect. The province of this congress is a noble one, and its results should be commensurate with its responsibility.

Democratic Tests.

A correspondent in Central Kentucky asks us whether we think that the action of those Democrats who made an effort to get up a new White Man's Party will be made a test against them in future Democratic campaigns. Certainly, we answer, it should not. They were simply mistaken as to the situation, and all of us are liable to make mistakes.

The White Man's Party proved an abortion. The idea of making the negro question a leading Democratic issue has been equally abortive. Three papers only, out of Kentucky, proposed to make it a *sine qua non* to Democratic fellowship, and we told them when they did so that they would back down from it. We did not read them out of the Democratic party. They read themselves out. But then they read themselves in again, and that makes it all right. We've no quarrel with them at all. The Democratic party can not afford to lose any of its members, and, as we have plead from the first for the widest liberty of discussion and the greatest tolerance of construction, we are glad to welcome men and newspapers of every persuasion.

The Democratic party is the party of the Constitution, the party of liberty, the party of reform, the party of peace. Of course it has its marplots and its Bourbons like other parties; but its temper is growing more and more moderate and its course is onward. The only test we make of Democratic fellowship is that a man shall vote the Democratic ticket. If he does that he is a good enough Democrat for us; and we shall always welcome him whether he is a returned prodigal come back after an unsuccessful hunt after a bit of nigger wool or a disgusted Radical who has got too much nigger wool in a vain search after freedom.

Tests are fallacious always. If a man is a good man, a reliable man, a well-meaning man, and a Democrat, he ought to be judged on his merits, not on his antecedents. If we are to be measured by our antecedents, we should all fall by our errors; for it is as hard to find a faultless partisan as a perfect man. A party in power ought not to be proscriptive, and a party out of power dare not.

The trouble in Kentucky is our overwhelming majority. It must have in it a great many people who, like Messrs. JONES and ARTHUR, are too zealous. Hence violent men have a latitude given them which would not be allowed if the two parties were closer together, and the vote of either fluctuated so as to enforce discretion. Over in Ohio and Indiana it is just reversed, and there we behold the greatest prudence and moderation and liberality. But the principle of tolerance is unchanged and unchangeable, and applies to the one case as much as to the other, and we have stood by it always; and, as we hope it to be all-embracing, we do not grudge it to the most bitter and abusive of those who have not only proscribed us (a thing we cared nothing about), but who attempted to divide and whistle down the Democratic party (about which we care a great deal), so that it should only include persons of their way of thinking.

The truth is that the people of Kentucky understand these things much better than their politicians. We have been all along with the people, and after awhile the politicians will be with us, which—for their own sake—we shall be very glad to see, because, though a little timid and slow, they are as a class a very honest and clever set of fellows, who have merely got into ruts, and only need a bit of stirring up occasionally to keep their blood circulating and to aid their digestion.

An Educational Fraud.

A correspondent who has been reading all that has been recently said in the newspapers on the subject of school-books, sends us a copy of CORNELL'S Geography, printed before 1860, and on the inside of the back of which is pasted a table purporting to show the population of the towns, cities and States of the Union, according to the census of that year. In reference to this table the publishers say:

> To meet the wishes of numerous teachers who are now using CORNELL'S School Geographies we have obtained all that can at present be relied upon as accurate of the "eighth census of the United States." The information is presented in this form because it was not deemed best to make any alterations in the respective books of the series in statistics until the publication of the official census is complete. * * * We are assured by Mr. KENNEDY, the superintendent, that whatever appears in addition to what is here given in advance of the publication of the late census must be more or less inaccurate.

In order to show how accurate and reliable are some of the school-books placed in the hands of our children, let us compare this "census of 1860," which the publishers have taken so much pains to add to their unsold geographies, with a former census found in the body of the work, and see how the publishers have met "the wishes of numerous teachers," and how far their statistics "can be relied upon as accurate." Here is the population of some of the States as given from the census of 1860 and also as given in the body of the work, from the census, we presume, of 1850:

	1850.	1860.
Alabama	961,290	961,296
Arkansas	435,430	435,427
California	380,000	380,015
Connecticut	460,150	460,151
Delaware	112,220	112,218
Florida	140,430	140,439
Georgia	1,057,300	1,057,327

Here are States enough, taken from the table in alphabetical order, to show what CORNELL's statistics are worth. If his figures, in the body of the work, were not borrowed from the census of 1850 (in some of the States the census is taken oftener than once in ten years), what census was it? In Alabama, for instance, from which to that of 1860 was there an increase of but six in the population of the State? Within the same period of time, whatever it was—for the author does not tell us—Connecticut added but one to her population, while poor little Delaware had the misfortune to lose two. Whether this sad loss was the result of the measles or of emigration Mr. CORNELL, with all his accuracy, forgets to say. In all the rest of the States the population varies neither more nor less than in those whose names we have given.

But let us see how some of the principal towns were getting on in the meantime. The figures on the right are from "the census of 1860," as given on the strip of paper pasted in the book; those on the left are taken from a table on page 91 of the work:

New York	813,670	813,670
Philadelphia	565,530	565,530
Brooklyn	266,660	266,660
Baltimore	212,400	212,400
Boston	177,840	177,480
New Orleans	168,470	168,470
Cincinnati	161,000	161,000
St. Louis	151,780	151,780

This is worse and worse. Here are the eight largest cities in the United States, not one of which gained or lost a single inhabitant from one census to another, except Boston, which gained 360, evidently through a blunder of the printer. Indianapolis made a gain of ten—no doubt another typographical blunder, for Chicago is permitted to gain nothing. Nashville loses ten by the same means—unless they removed to Indianapolis, which is hardly probable. In Mr. CORNELL's "census of 1860" the population of Nashville is given at 16,980, when, in fact, it reached very nearly 30,000. That of Montgomery, in 1860, is put down at 9,890, a gain of 1,050. Louisville gained 1,710. Perhaps a pretty good guess as to Montgomery, but a wretched one as to Louisville.

This cheap abstract of the census of 1860, added to a lot of out-of-date geographies—not to make them sell, of course not, but "to meet the wishes of numerous teachers"—contains the names of eighty-eight towns and cities, the population of which is, in almost every instance, the same as that given from earlier census returns in the table in the body of the work. And to warn us against the tricks of other authors, or publishers of geographies, Mr. CORNELL, or his publishers, or both, tell us that they "are assured by Mr. KENNEDY, the Superintendent (of the census), that whatever appears in addition to what is here given, in advance of the publication of the last census, must be more or less inaccurate."

The reader may think it rather late in the day to bring this thing forward, and we agree with him. It is rather late. It should have been done when the geography, with its valuable table added, first made its appearance. But it was not done then, and it is right and proper to do it now. This work is still in the hands of thousands of Southern school-children, and, if the rest of it is not more reliable than its statistics, the schools will find it no easy task to teach those children to unlearn what they have learned amiss.

Grant's War Policy.

The Boston Post scents a war with England, as a main part of Gen. GRANT's plans for a second term. Our people are too apt to treat lightly the suggestions of even such sentinels as the Post. Why they are not well-founded we are at a loss to imagine. That Gen. GRANT has become a mere political maneuverer in his own personal interest has been patent ever since he has been before the public as a political character. He runs the Government upon precisely the same principles that his meteor antagonist, JIM FISK, runs the railroads, opera houses, faro banks and steamboats; and FISK would be to-day as respectable and admirable a President as GRANT is. We mean no disrespect to Mr. FISK. Because GRANT tried to dabble in the same kind of stocks with FISK, and with FISK's connivance, it is no wonder that they both tripped up and got at loggerheads. The same type of results is a matter of almost daily occurrence at almost every cross road in the country, except that the latter generally go further, and end with knife or pistol. GRANT's experience with FISK naturally leads him back to a consideration of how his fortunes were made, and it is but natural that he should attempt to summon the same spirits from the vasty deep. We know that just after the conclusion of our war he did not want the troops disbanded, but precipitated upon France for its intervention in Mexico. And now we are confident that he neither knows nor cares anything about the "Alabama claims," nor considers the honor of his country in the matter; and we are charitable enough to believe that he is guided by as purely selfish instincts as any "hog" (that's JIM FISK's word) we saw in a small drove this morning. Therefore it is a matter worthy of consideration by all classes of our people, which the Post invites by saying that "General GRANT, finding his Administration in peace not likely to secure his re-election, is contemplating the possible personal advantage he might realize by involving this country in war, and looks upon our relations with England as affording a plausible opportunity for trying the experiment. The Alabama claims present an apple of discord, cunningly managed, which may be used to excite indignation and demand on the part of the United States resulting in challenge to national duel. In this case it is calculated the patriotism of the people may be successfully appealed to to sustain the Government in its defense of national honor when the clash of arms is once provoked, and through the influence of war contracts and martial spirit the present authorities will be able to retain their present hold upon power and patronage. This suggestion may seem to many preposterous, but we have reason to believe such a scheme has been considered and thought too promising to be dismissed without further reflection. Those who think our late conflict has not cost enough in blood and treasure, and who are eager for greater sacrifices of each, may congratulate themselves upon the fact that we have a man at the head of the country who believes war to be his element, and its existence as affording the best opportunity to gratify an ambition a state of tranquillity fails to yield."

THE GREAT FLOOD.

Details of the Destruction of Property and Loss of Life on the Virginia Rivers.

FEARFUL SCENES.

The area of the flood covers a wide field, embracing large parts of the States of Maryland, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Virginia.

The Flood in the Shenandoah Valley and at Harper's Ferry.

Virginius Island is situated in the Shenandoah river opposite Loudoun Heights. In seasons of flood the inhabitants are always kept in a feverish state of mind on account of the violence of the stream. The island has upon it a large flouring mill belonging to Messrs. Childs, McCreight & Co., and some twenty to thirty dwelling-houses, principally occupied by the laborers. Some time after dark the torrent, which had increased to a still more fearful extent, bearing down upon its bosom timber, trunks of trees, and other debris, poured in between the island and the heights, making escape impossible to many. The velocity of the stream precluded the possibility of any boat crossing its course.

FEARFUL SCENES.

In a short space of time the flood swept over the whole island, submerging it to a depth of several feet. A number of persons were rescued while the trestle work of the Winchester and Potomac railroad, on the flats on the western side, withstood the fury of the maddened waters, but about midnight some 200 yards of the trestle work gave way. The scene of the catastrophe was no longer visible from the main land, though the lights in the mill and some of the dwellings could still be seen. So great was the noise occasioned by the rushing waters that the cries of those whose houses, one by one, with their occupants, were swept down the stream, could not be heard. The cottages, which are mostly one and two-story frame buildings, floated from their foundations, and were dashed against each other in the stream.

The next morning (Saturday) a terrible spectacle met the eye. Only a few of the most substantial houses, together with the large brick flouring mill, were left standing. With the houses many of the inmates had gone down the stream. In a number of dwellings remaining there were seen men, women, and children pleading for assistance that could not at that time be given to them. After daylight a few of the houses that had stood the fury of the storm were seen to yield to the violence of the current, in some instances carrying the occupants with them.

Remarkable Escapes.

Later in the day a boat got near enough to the island to stretch a rope, with a basket arranged to run upon it, which was fastened to a house containing sixteen inmates, and all by this contrivance were gotten off in safety, one by one.

Before the giving way of the trestle work a family of seven persons, a man, his wife, and five children, were saved by the same process, just in time to see their dwelling pass down the stream.

An old gentleman named Wernag, a machinist and bridge-builder, 76 years of age, who resided alone in a small house upon the island, remained in his dwelling, notwithstanding the rise of the water and the advice of his friends, until the frail structure was carried away; but climbing upon the top of the debris, he was safely floated down the stream until reaching Berlin, a point about seven or eight miles distant, when he was rescued from his perilous position.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

The agony and terror of the fearful night were too much for the wasted strength of an aged lady, mother-in-law of Mr Fitzpatrick, living on the island, and the morning found her a corpse.

The total number of the lost is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. Several of those believed to have been drowned were afterwards found to have escaped. Amid the confusion attending so fearful a disaster the names of the unfortunates were not ascertained, though it is known that an old lady, Mrs. Carroll was among those who perished.

Several bridges and a portion of the track from Harper's Ferry for several miles beyond the island, on this road, are said to have been washed away.

At Charlottesville.

The Charlottesville Chronicle has the following:

The damage was extensive, sweeping away the saw and grist and a portion of the flouring mill. These mills are owned by J. F. Burnley, and his loss is extreme. Proceeding down the river, we come to the

RIO MILLS,

which are situated three miles below the hydraulic mills, and are owned by Messrs. Burnley & Wills. Here the damage was still greater. The mill, store-houses, out-houses, dwellings, &c., were all swept away, not a house being left on the premises. The county bridge, situated at these mills, connecting Charlottesville with the north side of the county, shared the fate of the buildings at Rio, and all were borne in one conglomerated mass on the bosom of the Rivanna. Here, too, a tale of horror is to be told, for an attempt is made by

A FATHER TO RESCUE HIS FAMILY,

which proved to some extent abortive, as the sequel will show. A Mr. Jennings, who is the miller at Rio, on Thursday night awoke and found the water fast taking possession of his home, and immediately set to work to rescue his wife and children from the destroying element. Taking his wife and youngest child, he sought to reach the landing by wading, instructing his two other children to follow. Fearful of the impending danger, the children did not heed the admonition of the father; and, after reaching land with his wife and child, he turned only to see his house and remaining children swept onward with the rushing waters. The rise in the river was then at the rate of about ten feet in twenty minutes, and few of the inhabitants of this little village were able to escape. Mrs. Wilsley, the wife of one of the millers, shared the same fate of the two children of Mr. Jennings, being carried off in their house. Mr. Burnley was carried down in his mill some distance, but made his escape to a friendly tree by which the mill passed, and after staying there a long time he was rescued. The disinterested heroism of Mr. Ned Wood was most commendable. Hearing the cries of Mrs. Wilsley as she went down in the house, he swam to her rescue and succeeded in getting her out of the house and some distance toward the shore, but, finding that his strength was failing him, he released his hold on her and attempted to save himself. After struggling with the current for a while, he made for a "hammock" of drifted trash, on which he spent the night, and from which he was rescued yesterday morning. These are the only personal casualties we have heard of.

THE FREE BRIDGE

was borne away also. This bridge connects the town of Charlottesville with Rivanna township.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLEN MILLS

are almost entirely submerged. The dyeing-house attached to the mills and a house just above the factory, belonging to Mr. Rives and occupied by a laboring man, were washed away Thursday night. It is difficult to estimate the loss sustained by this enterprising company in manufactured goods, wool, &c.

Immediately on the Rivanna river are the North Milton mills, owned by Messrs. Snead & Chewning; Mr. B. H. Magruder's mills, Union mills, Palmyra mills and Stillman & Austin's mill, which have, in all probability, shared the fate of those above Charlottesville.

It is appalling to contemplate the destruction which this fresh has wrought. The corn crop standing on the Rivanna low grounds was, perhaps, one of the finest in the State, and must of necessity be almost a total loss.

Incidents.

Mr. Rice Burnley went out in a boat to do something toward saving the property, and was swept down and forced to take refuge on an island below. He had not been rescued from his unpleasant and dangerous situation when we heard from there.

On Thursday evening the surface of the river was studded with barrels of flour, hay, and straw stacks, &c.

ON THE NORTH FORK

Dr. Carr's mill was entirely swept away. Hundreds of barrels of flour were carried down the river on Thursday evening, but we cannot tell from whence they came. Some of it was saved at the bend above Milton.

ON MECHUM'S RIVER

Pace's mill and store-house were carried off with everything in them. The mill contained a good deal of wheat belonging to the neighboring farmers.

ON MOORE'S CREEK

south of Charlottesville; the bridge on the road leading to Scottsville was carried away, and the entire tobacco crop of Judge Alex. Rives was borne forward by the flood.

The losses on Moore's creek are Mr Jesse L. Maury's and Mr. Hartman's milldams, and a considerable quantity of wood belonging to Mr. Hartman.

On Sinclair's creek, two miles from town, Cochran's mill-dam is injured and partly washed away.

At Owensville, both the mill and dam of Mr. Owen were washed away.

We regret to learn that Mr. Jennings, the father of the children lost at Rio, related above, is also missing, and is supposed to have been drowned.

At Lynchburg.

The Virginian of Sunday gives these details:

The statement was made in some of the papers of Saturday that Mr. Wm. Smith and his family, the lock-keeper at the Combined locks, had been drowned. The report, we are glad to state, was incorrect. Mr. Smith and his wife and children escaped in safety to the mountains, and have since been heard from. A negro, however, whose name is not given, who had been employed to set the packet-horses across the river at the Combined locks, was washed away by the torrent and drowned.

A BEGGARED FAMILY.

Mr. Nuckols, who saved himself and family on Woodroof's Island by taking shelter in the tops of the trees, was in the city Saturday, along with his wife and children. Their appearance on the streets in the draggled garments in which they passed the storm was pitiable. The little ones were in the mother's arms, and the larger children went on their bare feet in wretched clothes. They presented fit subjects for pity and alms.

INSANITY OF MR. RANSOM.

The condition of Mr. Ransom, whose wife and daughter were washed away from his arms and drowned, Thursday night, in the storm, has been most pitiable, and his grief and agony were so intense as to deprive him of reason. Saturday the bereaved man appeared on the streets in such a distressed state that a crowd soon collected around him—some drawn by curiosity and some by pity. Mr. Ransom gave vent to the most violent and passionate expressions of grief, giving rise, by some of his actions, to the belief that his mind was unsettled, and that he was in danger of committing some rash act upon himself. It was therefore deemed proper to put restraints upon him, and he was taken in custody to prevent him injuring himself or others during the period of his mental aberration.

MILLS DESTROYED.

One of the most unfortunate and onerous consequences of the flood is the destruction visited upon the mills, and the destruction of flour and other breadstuffs. The mill of Mr. William Kent, on the canal below the city, was destroyed. The splendid flour mill of Captain Ben. Wilks, on Otto creek, in Bedford county, was totally destroyed, with a large quantity of grain which had been accumulating through the summer. The fine bridge recently erected near the mill to replace the bridge destroyed by the soldiers at the close of the war in 1865, was swept away. It cost the county $3,000.

A FERRY

is to be established across the river, so that we are about to go back to first principles and revive the scenes of the period when Lynchburg gloried in the appellation of "Lynch's Ferry."

RECOVERED.

Messrs. I. H. Adams & Bros. recovered on Saturday one of the pair of magnificent bay horses which they lost in the flood. The animal was carried over to the Amherst side of the river, and there secured a foothold on the [illegible]. They recovered, also, under the wreck of their establishment, the safe in which their books and accounts were kept. The books were thoroughly saturated, and the backs had come off. The leaves had to be separated and dried singly before they could be used.

The Messrs. Adams state that their loss cannot be less than $25,000.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The body of Willie Whitelow, about ten years of age, who was drowned Thursday night, was found Saturday afternoon by gentlemen from this city at the fourth lock, about eight miles down the canal.

The bodies of Mrs. Ransom and her daughter were recovered Saturday at the first lock below the city. They were found with their hands clasped together. United in life, they were not divided in death.

At Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

The telegraph prepared us here for the flood, and we are thus saved from losses which would have been far greater than those we have sustained. The Blue Ridge has a wonderful facility of mailing the clouds periodically and precipitating their contents upon the valleys at its feet. In this way the tributaries of James river have been at long intervals swollen in an almost incredible manner, and the combined floods have swept down to this city with a suddenness that has found us all unprepared, and great losses of property have followed. But the telegraph now comes to our help, and ample time is afforded after a rise at Lynchburg for the removal of stores that are in danger from a fresh. In other days even people were drowned by the sweeping and rapidly-swelling waters. Once when the river was so very low from drought that people could by stepping from rock to rock cross dryshod from Richmond to Manchester, many were caught by a sudden fresh, and, while a large number narrowly escaped, a few were drowned. Certainly in this particular we have a lively and gratifying illustration of the beneficent agency of that wonderful invention, the telegraph.

LOSSES BY THE FLOOD.

It is a pleasure to state that nearly every one who had property damaged by the flood loses less than he feared when the water was at its height. The estimate of the total loss, derived from reports furnished the representatives of the press yesterday, may be stated at $500,000.

BUTLER'S DUTCH GAP CANAL.

The water accomplished what General Butler long strove without success to effect. Dutch Gap canal is now open, the James river having broken the neck of the peninsula in its struggles to make the short cut.

[From the New York Sun, 6th.]

The scene at Harper's Ferry on Saturday was one to be remembered. Shenandoah street and the low grounds lying below it and the Shenandoah river were entirely submerged. The edge of the street is washed by the canal, and between the canal and the river are three islands, separated by ditches. The upper island is called Overton, the next Hall's, and the next the island of Virginius. On the inner side of Shenandoah street is a precipitous ledge, perhaps 500 feet high, which formed a barrier to the flood and hemmed it in, but it went rushing down the street all the more violently and swept away or greatly injured all the buildings on the water side. Among them was the Government stable, with walls immensely thick and strong, which were lifted from their foundation, the brick being thrown about as though they had been sand. Fifteen other buildings, mainly dwellings, were swept away with all their contents, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, and ten were badly damaged.

At the lower end of the village, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a short street, running parallel with Shenandoah street, and between it and the river, on which were several stone and brick houses. On Friday evening the water suddenly rose six feet, filling the first floors of these houses and driving the inmates to the upper stories. The Webb family were in the greatest peril, the water constantly rising and the foundations of their house giving way. Mrs. Webb stepped to a window with an infant in her arms and held it up, appealing for its rescue. A young man suggested

A BASKET FERRY,

and forthwith a large clothes-basket was procured, a rope drawn through the handles, and one end was thrown to the window of the house. A small rope was tied to each of the basket handles, and the free end of the one held by the men on the bridge and the other by Mr. Webb at the window. The basket was drawn over, the passenger tied in, and then drawn back. In this way seven persons, including two twin babies, were rescued. Three other families, the Williamses and the Reeveses and Andersons, who had taken refuge in Mr. Williams' house, a strongly built stone structure, concluded to remain rather than risk the perils of the basket ferry. All night long they waited and watched while the flood raged without, and rose inch by inch, until finally they retreated to the attic.

THE LAST PLACE OF REFUGE.

The house remained firm until morning; then the foundation wall next the canal gave way, then the rear wall fell, but the imprisoned souls still clung to the front. When morning came they were wildly signaling for help, but the distance was so great that no man could throw a rope across. At last, after many trials, a ball, to which a twine string was attached, was thrown to the window of the failing house, and by means of this string a rope was drawn across and a basket ferry rigged up as before, by which fifteen persons were safely brought to land. One chubby little fellow, two years old, was put in the basket without being tied, and was being pulled across when he began to make the most lively efforts to climb up the sides and jump out. He was hauled back to the window and tied, and his little legs bound firmly together, and with these fetters on his sturdy limbs he was taken over the gulf.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

In one of the brick houses on Herr's Island lived the Rev. Dr. Dutton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, his wife and two colored servants. On Friday night the foundations of his house began to give way, and, stepping out into the hall, he was struck by a falling timber and knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Dutton signaled to the house immediately opposite, a strong building, and from the second story a rope was thrown to her. She tied this around one of the servant girls, and she was drawn across the street to the next house through the water fifteen feet deep. The rope was returned, the other servant was sent over in the same way, then the still unconscious husband, and last the heroic wife herself crossed the perilous flood after she had seen all her household safely over. The house proved to be a strong house of refuge, and, although the winds blew and the floods came, it fell not. On Saturday they were taken off the island.

EFFORTS OF A YOUNG HUSBAND TO SAVE HIS WIFE

James Shipe lived with his wife, to whom he had been wedded about five months, on Overton's Island. When the flood swept away his house on Friday night, he stripped himself for a mighty swim, and, taking his wife on his back, plunged out into the raging water, hoping to strike a tree or some of the strong houses that had not yielded to the waves. He bravely struggled along, holding to his precious burden, and seizing one object after another, only to find it give way under his grasp.

At last he caught by the water tank on Hall's Island, and at least ten times he endeavored to get hold of it, but was as often beaten back by the waves that surged around it. His wife entreated him to let her go, and save himself. "You are not prepared to die, my dear husband, and I trust that I am," were her words. He next caught the branches of a floating tree, on which he supported himself for a few minutes, and lifting up his wife's head, which he had been unable to keep above the water, he found that

SHE WAS DEAD.

The beloved form which he had borne for five hundred yards, now cold and lifeless, dropped from his grasp and disappeared beneath the yellow waters.

An excited multitude were gathered on Bolivar Heights on Friday evening watching with agonizing interest the fearful scenes. The moonlight was not sufficient to enable them to see distinctly, but they heard the crash of the buildings, and the

CRIES OF MENTAL AGONY

of their inmates. Before Shipe's house was swept away cries of terror proved too truly that a human being was hopelessly struggling in the waves. It is now known that this was Samuel Hoff, who resided near Shipe's house. His wife had gone to the mainland, and he preferred swimming ashore to the chance of being carried away with his house, when perhaps the water would have gained still greater force. He was swept away and drowned.

A WHOLE FAMILY DROWNED.

A large brick house of the group owned by Mr. Murphy, but from which he had escaped in time, was next overturned and carried away. An old and very worthy colored man named Jerry Harris had fled to it with his family from his own house, which was much smaller and of course more liable to be destroyed. When Mrs. Overton's house disappeared Harris was heard to moan piteously and pray, and soon he and his family, with the house in which they had sought refuge, disappeared in the angry waves. There were five of this family drowned—Harris and his wife, daughter and two grandchildren. Next went the remainder of Shipe's house.

Of the people living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river

THIRTY-THREE HAVE BEEN LOST,

as follows: Benjamin Bateman, his wife and five children; James Bateman, wife and four children; Adam Bateman, Heaton Myers, wife and three children; Jno. Brady, Beckie Harris, colored; Mrs. Overton, daughter and grandchild; Mrs. Snipe, Samuel Huff and Mrs Eliza Carroll, a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child. The body of Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above here, has been found. The body of an unknown colored woman was found fast in the roots of a sycamore tree.

SEVENTY MILES ON A RAFT.

On Sunday morning an old and very corpulent negress was picked up from the river at Weverton, about three miles below Harper's Ferry. She was sailing down the river on a piece of roof, and was composedly smoking a short pipe. She hails from Page county, some sixty-five miles up the valley, and had a ride of nearly seventy miles in all.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington is to have a new agricultural paper.

The citizens of Lexington are subscribing money to aid the afflicted French.

A sweet potato weighing six and a half pounds is being exhibited in Paris.

A farmer near Owensboro raises hogs which produce middlings weighing one hundred and eight pounds.

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky in connection with the Southern Assembly meets in Paris, October 12th.

Mr. Matt. Howard the other day sold a lot of twelve-year old Bourbon whisky to New York parties at $10 per gallon.

The Methodist Miscellany is the name of a new, twenty-page monthly, published at Covington, by J. G. Downtain, and edited by Rev. A. H. Walker.

One hemp-manufacturing firm in Lexington work up 800 tons per annum, run 10 looms, make say 8,000 pounds bagging per annum, work 130 hands per week, paying to each from $9 to $10 per week.

The Statesman says that Lexington, besides supporting her own three semi-weekly political papers, a weekly agricultural paper and a religious weekly, takes about 804 copies of the Louisville and Cincinnati dailies.

The Franklin Sentinel learns that on Tuesday, October 4, Mr W. M. Simmons, of the firm of Simmons & Johns, at Black Jack, shot and killed himself. It is thought pecuniary embarrassments led him to commit the terrible deed.

The drouth continues with unabated severity in portions of Boone and Kenton counties. Streams rarely known to fail have dried up, as have also wells and springs. People are put to great inconvenience and expense, and in many instances are selling off their stock.

Colonel Jones, of the Sixth Kentucky District, is of the opinion that his renomination for Congress is assured beyond doubt. It is claimed that a mass meeting, held in Boone county yesterday, with power to speak, instructed the thirty delegates from that county to vote for Jones in the Newport Convention on Thursday.

The Danville Advocate records the death of Jennie, a colored woman, formerly slave of John Harlan, deceased. She died on Monday last at the advanced age of 106 years. She remembered well the old Revolution. She was about fifteen years old at the time of the battle of King's Mountain. She lived near there at that time. The father of the babe that she was then nursing fought in that memorable battle against the British.

The Carlisle Mercury says that the Nicholas court was engaged the other day in trying the question of the soundness of mind of Jeff Richey, with a view to making an allowance for his support as an idiot. After hearing the testimony of witnesses acquainted with Jeff, Judge Andrews turned to him and asked him if he would not like to go to the Legislature and sit with the big men at Frankfort. Jeff promptly replied: "No, sir; I belong to the church." A waggish friend hints that the response was a very suggestive one.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The population of Augusta is 15,386.

A Texas husband offers $1,200 for the return of his wife.

The coast cities of Texas are in the enjoyment of good health.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, has two jug factories and one temperance society.

The Virginia rivers are finding their banks. The people have none; they're broke.

The first baby was born in Etheridge county, Tennessee, on Wednesday of last week.

There is a saloon in Memphis called the "Bullet." The proprietor keeps the best rifle whisky.

Forty-one pairs of twins have been discovered in Wake county, Virginia, all under one year of age.

In Mississippi, sixty-one out of every one hundred of the population can neither read nor write.

Out of eighteen thousand negroes assessed in Hinds county, Mississippi, there are only fifty actual taxpayers.

The Chattanooga Times threatens to suspend for want of paper. The Southern mills are overrun with orders.

Mrs. Gen. Houston is dead. The surviving members of the family of the Father of Texas reside at Georgetown, in that State.

Hinds county, Mississippi, has to pay, under the new order of things, $200,000 in taxes against $40,000 paid heretofore.

Judge Allgood, of Floyd county, Ga., raised 112 bushels of Early Rose Irish potatoes on less than one-fourth of an acre. They are Allgood.

The exports of Savannah reached $58,850,980 during the year ending June last. The exports of the previous year amounted to $48,336,494.

Veins of coal are struck in digging wells in San Augustine county, Texas. There are in the county eight grist and saw mills run by water power.

A large piece of gold was found in a well near Fredericksburg, Virginia, recently, and parties are now negotiating for the purchase of the property.

The general election in Arkansas occurs on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Three Congressmen will be chosen, and State Representatives and Senators.

Sixteen hands on the plantation of Robert L. Mays, of Monroe county, Mississippi, picked 6,000 pounds of cotton in one day. The four best picked 2,014 pounds.

About fifty negroes left Lynchburg, on the Tennessee train, last Wednesday, for the South. These emigrants can be distinguished by the red woolen cross which they wear on their sleeves.

A man in Wayne county, Mississippi, is feeding his cow on juniper berries to get her to give gin and milk. It cannot be done, any more than a hen can lay scrambled eggs by stirring her with a pole.

It is positively asserted that Jem Mace and a fine company of athletics will be in Atlanta during the great Georgia fair. Mace will give his classical exhibitions of Grecian and other statues which created such a furore in the North.

The Norfolk Journal says: "The Petersburg Courier publishes the population of Norfolk at 10,274, which is an error of 9,010." But the Journal in making the correction don't say whether the 9,010 is to be added or subtracted.

To erect a Confederate orphan asylum, Colonel E T. Clark, of Atlanta, Georgia, offers to give thirty acres of land in the suburbs of Atlanta, or one thousand dollars in cash, payable when twenty thousand dollars are raised for the purpose.

The most important law suit known in the history of Virginia jurisprudence is now pending in the Circuit Court of Washington county. The case is that of Thomas L. Preston vs. Stewart & Palmore, and involves the sum of half a million of dollars.

Hon. N. G. Taylor has announced himself an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the First Tennessee District. A negro named Alfred McKinney is also announced as a candidate on the Radical ticket. This all in Roderick Random Butler's district.

The Radicals of the Eighth Tennessee district meet in Memphis to-day to make a nomination for Congress. W. J. Smith and Joseph A. Nunn are candidates. Some are for Smith and some are for Nunn, but a great many would rather have Nunn than have Smith.

General Chalmers, of Austin, Mississippi, planted about forty acres of broom corn after the hailstorm killed out his cotton last spring, and now says he will make a splendid crop. He believes that the cultivation of broom corn in that country will pay as well if not better than cotton.

A call has been made for a meeting of Confederate soldiers and their friends of East Tennessee, at Knoxville, soon after the election is over. The object is to consult together for the interest of the families of deceased soldiers, and to provide for the home education of their orphans.

Fifteen guns of the United States frigate Cumberland, sunk in Hampton Roads in April, 1862, by the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, having been gotten up, were brought to Richmond Thursday last. They will be taken to the Tredegar works, where they were originally cast, and turned into railroad iron and car wheels.

Wm. L. Coaly, of Bristol, Tenn., is anxious to obtain information of his sons John J. and James D. Coaly. When last heard from the former was at Little Rock, and the latter on his way to Cincinnati. The old gentleman is in very needy circumstances, and will thankfully receive any information concerning either of them.

The Columbus Sun says: A gentleman told us yesterday he had gathered from a field of three and a half acres, heavily guanoed, in Russell county, Ala., 5,100 pounds of seed cotton—over three bales of the ginned staple. He also added he expected to gather a bale or two more from the same land. This, however, is a rare exception.

Ouachita county, Arkansas, has a population of 12,968, an increase of 32 since 1860. Camden has 1,612. Fulton county has 4,883, an increase of 659. Jackson county has a population of 7,356, a decrease of 3,137 since 1860. Clark has 11,188, an increase of 1,453. Craighead has 4,583, an increase of 1,517. White has 10,357, an increase of 2,041.

The apportionment of the school fund for the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, shows 99,893 to be the number of school-children, and the census returns give the population of the parish as only 184,688. According to the usual methods of calculation, this number of school-children would indicate that New Orleans has a population of at least 300,000.

It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a water spout on or about their headwaters, and their sources are not a very great distance apart. The flood came down in the Shenandoah in great waves succeeding each other rapidly.

The census gives Charleston, South Carolina, a total population of 48,431. There are 10,967 white males, 11,801 white females, 10,798 black males and 14,865 black females. Total white population, 22,768; total black population, 25,663. Women folks of both races seem to be in undue excess, especially among the negroes. The white females have a majority of 834, and the colored females a disproportion of 4,067.

Col. Abert, who is engaged in making the survey of the Cumberland river, with his party reached Dover, Tennessee, on Saturday last. He is progressing satisfactorily with the work. During the past week the party was engaged in examining the shoals in the neighborhood of Dover, and noting such improvements as were deemed necessary to be made. They are making a thorough survey. The party left Dover on Tuesday in the steamer Tobe Hurt, chartered for the expedition, and proceeded down the river in continuance of the survey and their observations. The people living along the river render every aid and facility in giving all the required information of which they are possessed.

FOREIGN.

Bazaine Makes a General Advance Towards Thionville,

And is Defeated and Driven Back After a Desperate Battle

The French Elections Postponed Till France is Free.

Serious Quarrel Between England and Prussia.

Interesting Account of a Balloon Voyage From Paris.

Enthusiastic Reception of Garibaldi at Tours.

The Prussians Repulsed at Saint Quentin.

Foreigners Found in Arms to be Put to Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

A Serious Battle Imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—It is evident that between Rouen and Clermont, within a day or two hence, the most serious engagement which has yet occurred between the Mobiles and Prussians will occur. The former are moving up troops from all points outside to occupy the north of Picardy and the east of Normandy, the orders from Paris and Tours being to prevent the formation of the strong cordon at any cost, but the hope of a successful defense of any towns in the north and northwest of France seems utterly hopeless in the present broken condition of the scattered forces.

The Movement in Favor of the Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active in England. Rouher and Jerome David are living in the city. They go to Chiselhurst quite frequently to confer with the Empress.

Rumors that the Prussian Government is aware of the movement in favor of Napoleon are reported, and some persons even go so far as to say that Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the establishment of La Situation, the Empress' newspaper here.

Gen. Ripley in Paris.

Late advices from Paris announce that Gen. Trochu is turning to good account the experience and abilities of Gen. Ripley. The French claim that the Prussians will find plenty of defensive contrivances to face before entering Paris.

Advices from Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering going on there.

All the bridges on the railroads and highways to the west of Paris have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualing center by the Germans.

The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are all nearly completed.

The presence of Beauregard in Europe is denied.

The Strasbourg Cathedral.

It is denied that the Strasbourg cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment. Persons just arrived from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

The French iron clad steamer Regard, armored, is cruising in the channel near New Haven.

A battalion of the Garde Mobile, raised in the department of Aisne, and commanded by Duke Fitzjames, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

The Prussian Army in South France.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—General Tresko will be the commander of the Prussian army destined for service in South France. Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by bombs, and the number of persons rendered houseless is 10,000. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

The Royal Headquarters.

King William reviewed six Prussian corps at Versailles Wednesday. His headquarters were subsequently established at that place.

The Imperialists Again.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Brussels correspondent says: "I have had an account of the doings of the nests of Imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting what they can do through certain political connections in England. Rouher has been there and Drouyn d'L'Huys and a host of other notables. Le Boeuf went over to the island at night in a cockle-shell boat. All this makes quite an excitement here.

Minister Washburne.

Mrs. Washburne, in Brussels, has received letters frequently from her husband by balloon.

Bismarck Displeased.

It is stated in a Berlin dispatch that the cold language of the German press in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Bismarck. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

From Paris Direct.

The following was received this morning, per balloon from Paris, dated the 29th ult., addressed on an open card: "E. H. Kidder, New York, by son George. Tell my family I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck regarding internal dissentions are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition."

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, was received an open card from Wm. Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Baltimore, on which was written the following: "Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The city is well provisioned, and the troops are improving wonderfully. The city is quiet and orderly, and there are no disturbances."

Private letters to October 3d, by another balloon express, received this evening, confirm the above reports.

The Sortie from Paris on Friday.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Oct 6.—A messenger arrived to-day from Paris with dates from September 30th to October 3d.

The Temps calculates the loss on Friday at [illegible]0 wounded and 400 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge over the Seine and to infuse courage into the Parisians by a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end having been attained the troops are consequently depressed.

Rochefort has issued a poster begging the citizens not to construct private barricades. He says there must be unity in the system of interior defenses.

The Reveille announces that the ultras do not intend to proceed to the revolutionary elections of the municipality to-morrow, because they hope the Government intends to yield.

The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in an attempt to throw light upon M. Pietrie's connection with the periodical plots against the empire.

Documents discovered show that most of these plots were of Imperial Police and Pietrie. Lagrange and Tharmer, Judges of Instructions, were prime movers. It is certain that Babelot received 20,000 francs for his services as conspirator.

Complaints of newspapers against a number of men who avoid military duty by booking themselves in some capacity or other to the ambulance service are becoming louder every day. Dr. Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambulances, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulances to others.

Mr. Washburne states that there are still about 250 Americans in Paris, of whom forty are women. Some remain to look after property and others from curiosity.

Imperial Extravagance.

Tuileries correspondence reveals the fact that both Cassaignac and Jerome David were regular pensioners on the civil list. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounts to 890,000 francs. The cousins, male and female, of the Emperor received 1,310,975 francs per annum, the Duc de Persigny in two months 60,000 francs, the Prince Sablonwiski, the Princess Gajan, Madame Claude Vignor, General Morris, and many others, are down for various sums, among which is twelve million francs to Gen. De Failly. The Duchess of Mouchay, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000 francs as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of thirty thousand francs, Madame Ratazzi of twenty-four thousand francs, her sister, Mad. Turr, the same, Marquis Pepoli twenty-five thousand francs. The cousins, not contented with their pensions, were always getting extra allowances. The Prince Achille Murat's debts the Emperor paid a dozen times.

Provisions in Paris.

The authorities of Paris have adopted a system whereby meats and flour are provided for the people in such quantities daily as shall insure their lasting as long as possible.

Arms in Paris.

The Journal Officiel states that all the Mobiles have Chassepots, and that 120,000 muskets of different kinds have been distributed among the Garde National and 20,000 to Frances-Tieraurs. There are still 10,000 on hand.

From Paris of Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a balloon dispatch dated Paris, Monday, which says the demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to disturb the provisional government, that the Mobiles behave well in front of the enemy, and that meat is scarce.

Garibaldi.

The report of the departure of Garibaldi from Caprera still lacks confirmation.

The Parisians Expecting an Attack.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—News has been received here that the Prussians have completed all their arrangements for shelling and attacking Paris. Guns and mortars are in position. The spirit of the population, however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison is prepared at any moment to meet an attack. The French are aware that some time must elapse ere an offensive movement can be made, so they use the delay in drilling and arming the Mobiles.

Important French Victory.

TOURS, October 6.—The battle which occurred near the Chateau Graillaud, on the 4th, has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Poithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle and a large amount of forage were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

Preparations at Lyons.

At Lyons, in view of the Prussian approach, military precautions are being taken. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops.

The Government is taking measures to insure Normandy against destruction by sending there a division of Mobile Guards.

A Scare at Havre.

An American frigate that entered Havre created a scare in saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

At Lyons they seem determined to organize a movement. They have had a meeting at Greene numbering over 20,000 persons. It is expected the Government will at once take measures to stop this manifestation.

French Successes.

CHARTRES, Oct. 5—via Tours, 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and prisoners say two divisions of the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were defeated by the garrison.

A report from General Rigons, forwarded from Tours, shows a decided success achieved by the French troops under his command.

A Steam Mitrailleuse.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—It is asserted that an armorer of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrailleuse, the most formidable yet known.

No news from Paris.

A Successful Reconnoissance from Chivilly.

TOURS, Oct. 6.—General Regan reports from Chivilly, on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Toury with several brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chelses, surrounded the village, and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Ressayres' brigade turned to the village on the right, and the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong, supported by 2,000 infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately toward Toury. The French followed three hours and marched beyond Toury. Gen. Regan ascertained their presence with the forces of Prince Albert of Saxemeiling and of Prince Albert of Saxeltenburg. A drove of cattle was captured by the French.

[Tribune Special.]

TOURS, October 5.—On Sunday evening news of the fall of Strasbourg and Toul was received by the government, and was this morning made public. "In falling," says M. Gambetta, "they cast a glance toward Paris, and affirm once more the unity and durability of the Republic, and they leave us as a legacy the duty to deliver them and the honor to revenge them.

The Boulevards were crowded and every one astonished. The L'Electure Libre proposes to meet the enemy by sending missionaries into provinces to organize a levy en masse and drive from the territory the impious hordes which are overrunning it. All kinds of reports are believed as credulously as ever.

Indemnity for Expelled Germans.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, October 6.—King William sanctions the demand made by the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity for losses they have sustained thereby. German maritime towns also require special damages, asserting that, although their vessels escaped capture, the injury to their interests by their compulsory sojourn in foreign harbors was great. It is complained that France has placed herself in opposition to the progress of civilization in having seized property on the high seas, and an indemnity is now asked for in order to prepare the way for a universal recognition of the principle of freedom of private property in time of war under all conditions.

The Difficulties of German Unity.

[Special to the Herald.]

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The conditions of the Southern and Northern German Bund will be decided at the King's headquarters. Wurtemburg suggests economical difficulties, while Bavaria, under the influence of the Ultra Montanes, decrees a confederation, united by treaties.

Bismarck and the French Republic

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

"VERSAILLES, Oct 6, 1:35 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germans; nor have I, as asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the London Daily Telegraph, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallett, or to any other person.

"BISMARCK."

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously the moment arrangements are perfected.

The French fortresses of Belfont, Schlettstadt and New Breisach are to be attacked at once.

The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons.

The Prussians have scoured the Provinces of Maine, Orleans and Picardy, without finding any traces of the new French levies.

The Prussians have evacuated Mulhausen and are marching toward Altkirch.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Germans have occupied, in force, Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure, on the Seine, fifty miles below Paris. They were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the Nationals.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that the supplies of meat are vanishing, but breadstuffs are plenty. There is also plenty of guns, ammunition, etc.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Nouvelles Du Jour, a Belgian paper, has an ingenious but doubtless imaginary account of an aerial combat between Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victorious.

The great gun for Fort D'Ivry is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

General Branchitsck has been appointed military governor at Versailles.

The Bavarians besieging Bitsche occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege at Paris.

The Prussian Position Around Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Prussian Guard is North of Paris, between the canal De L'Ourcq and the Northern railway. On its right is stationed the Fourth corps, and on the left the Twelfth corps. To the pioneers of the Prussian Guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal De L'Ourcq into the Marne river. The stream falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off.

The Situation Inside of Paris.

[Special to N. Y. Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The following is an extract from a Paris letter dated October 3: "The socialist opposition is still at work and growing bolder. They now demand the confiscation of the property of all who left Paris for the benefit of the national defenders, and sequestration of the property of accomplices in the Bonapartist's usurpation. The Government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the Column Vendome and all the monuments erected to Bonaparte.

"The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared. Already the clubmen are urging the people on, saying the provisions belong to the people, and that the government has no right to take them. Five thousand beeves and four thousand sheep are killed daily, which is perhaps enough for all if a just distribution were made, but unfortunately money buys the best in quality and quantity, and little or none is left for the poor. Many groceries have been closed by the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. Coal and wood have nearly failed, which is a serious thing for the poor.

"Still the city may hold some weeks longer without much suffering from famine if the proper organization is made. The Government has fixed the price of meat and made a requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city."

The Wounds of the Needle Gun.

Speaking of the engagement at Chevilly, our Paris correspondent on the 3d inst. says: Dr. Swinbourne describes the wounds of the needle gun as terrible. The balls are of larger size than any other used. Ambulances went further into the Prussian lines than into those of the French. After the last battle it was fortunate that party fell in the hands of an intelligent Prussian regiment or they would not have escaped. The officers told Rev. Mr. Lamson that if by chance he had fallen with the Posen regiments, composed of ignorant fellows, they wouldn't answer as to what the consequences would have been. They were treated with the greatest consideration.

A Letter from Louis Blanc.

[Tribune Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A Paris letter of the 3d says that Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people. He says that the siege of Paris is a monstrous phenomenon which is the scandal of history. Civilization is a prisoner in Paris. The King of Prussia is the Attila of the nineteenth century. He appeals to the English people, but not them alone, for Republican France has a right to the sympathies of all. He then describes war, which he says is Germanism gone mad. The King of Prussia ought to have stopped the war after the capitulation of Sedan, when the Empire had disappeared and the Republic proclaimed. He quotes from an article in the Daily News, of Sept. 7th, saying: "The Republican party is in no wise responsible for the war," and he dares any one to deny that since September 4 their party has represented the aspirations and genious of France. It is not true that the French nation has this terrible conflict upon its conscience. The King of Prussia is a desperate gambler, but the bloody game of battle may turn against him.

M. Louis Blanc concludes, "If the English people understand that our cause is that of the whole world—being that of justice—it is for it to act—to ponder on what concerns it, the consequences of leaving the right of conquest unbridled, which, by its indifference, sanctions the satrnalia of force, risks experiencing hem and deserves to do so. It is the busiess of the English people to look to it; ours s to prove to the world that our cause is just, nd, this being understood, to die for the ight which never dies, or conquer with it.

A Circular from Bismarck.

The Tribune special correspondent at Berin telegraphs on the 6th the following circuar from Count Bismarck, dated Ferrieres, October 1st: "From reports in the public ournals it appears that the delegation of the rench Government in Tours have officially nnounced that the undersigned had declared o M. Favre that Prussia would continue the ar to reduce France to the position of power of the second rank. Although such expressions could only be intended to influence a circle unacquainted with the language sed in the international negotiations and gnorant of the geography of France, still, the circumstance that the official announcement bears the signatures of Messieurs eux, Gallais, Gizoin and Fourichon, gentlemen belonging to the government of a great European power, induces me to request your Excellency to put it in a proper light in your official intercourse.

"In my interview with M. Favre the question of the conditions of peace was not formally considered. At his special request I communicated to the French Minister, in general outline, the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated Meaux, September 16th. Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made by me. The session of Strasbourg and Metz, which we seek in a territorial connection, implies a reduction of the French territory equal in area to the increases through Savoy and Nice, the population of which provinces, obtained from Italy, was about three quarters of a million. When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866 numbered thirty-eight million inhabitants without Algeria, and with Algeria, now furnishing a material part of the French war forces, forty-two millions, it is palpable that a decrease of three-fourths of a million changes nothing in the importance of France as against foreign countries, while we leave to this great Empire the same elements of power and possession whereof in the Oriental and Italian wars enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the destiny of Europe. These few points will suffice to successfully oppose the logic of events.

"To the examination of the proclamation of the 24th of last month, I only add that in my communication with M. Favre I expressly directed attention to these views, and I need not assure your Excellency that I refrained from every offensive allusion to the consequences of the present war, or the future position of France as a great power of the world."

"BISMARCK."

The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Manchester Guardian to-day has a special which announces that the bombarment of Paris will begin early next week. The cannonade will be preceeded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

New Breissach.

A dispatch from Freiberg dated to-day has the following: "New Breissach having refused to surrender, the Prussians to-day opened a cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence."

Something Startling from Bazaine.

There is a report that Bazaine is determined to support the Imperial cause. With that view he has offered to surrender Metz, and has bound himself and his army not to fight against Germany if allowed to march out with all the honors of war, and with a further proposal that he should, if liberated on these conditions, assist in putting down the Republic and the re-establishment of Emperor Napoleon.

This proposition was declined by Bismarck, and in his refusal he states he is not satisfied of the integrity of the officers and soldiers, and believes the army would not generally yield an obedience to this intrigue. This report has gained considerable credence since the King of Prussia permitted Gen. Bourbaki to pass the Prussian lines.

The damage done at Strasbourg is estimated at two hundred million dollars.

The Siege of Paris.

[Special to the Times.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A correspondence from the headquarters of the Prussian King states that the guns for the siege of Paris are in place, and in another week the assault will begin. It is believed that it will begin on the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, the 16th. The Germans count on being in the city of Paris by the 19th. They may not find the task so easy.

The near approach of the horrors of bombardment excites universal pity and sympathy here. Eloquent advocates of mediation in papers like the Standard are trying to move the government to action. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasbourg will forcibly aid these appeals.

But the ministry manifests no intention of moving, and the people await the result of the assault in dread and anxiety. In an eloquent article this morning the Standard says the siege of Paris is not called for. It is going too far.

Devastation of Strasbourg.

A Strasbourg correspondent of the Herald telegraphs that the devastation of the siege begins to be seen. On approaching the Cathedral at the headquarters of the military barracks the havoc was most apparent, but the Cathedral is but little injured only on one side. A few stones are out, some of the figures are damaged, and a few windows broken. In the church everything is intact—the clock, the pictures, and the superb frames. The fashionable part of the town suffered greatly, many splendid mansions being totally destroyed. The library is destroyed, and the theater was burned.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Journal de Brussels is responsible for the story that negotiations are now pending between the German Government, backed by Russia, and Napoleon, the object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

Bringing Up the Siege Guns.

Railroad trains now run day and night on the railroads to the eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians, who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in that vicinity were arrested on suspicion of having wilfully loosened the rails.

German Unity.

A dispatch from Berlin dated the 7th states that there is a powerful political party in that city agitating for a change in the constitution of Northern Bund, who announce that they are determined not to accept a union with foreign governments without fully consulting all the details of that union and the future policy of Prussia.

It is understood that Austria will not oppose German unity, and all difficulties for the consummation of that union will proceed from the Southern government and the presence of a party of independence and progress.

Burnside Negotiating.

[World's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is said that Gen. Burnside is negotiating for the postponement of the bombardment of Paris until after the meeting of the Assembly.

The army of the Loire is 80,000 strong and slowly advancing on Paris.

Prussian Advance Into Normandy.

The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.

The Papal troops and Garribaldians make a force of six thousand, and form the nucleus of the new armies.

Another Sortie from Metz.

VERSAILLES, Oct 8, Afternoon.—Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie to the north on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on entrenched positions of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortresses with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prussians lost 600 men.

The Cost of Strasbourg.

STRASBOURG, Oct. 6, via BERLIN, Oct. 7. General Von Werder, the Prussian commander, reports that the besiegers' loss, from the 21st of September to the day of capitulation, was thirty killed and 185 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 906 killed and wounded, including 113 officers. The besieging army has gone towards Paris

New Prussian Tactics.

[Herald Special.]

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—With the fall of Toul and Strasbourg, and the uninterrupted communication with Pont-a-Mousson and headquarters, the war has assumed a new phase. Henceforth the tactics will be to pay no attention to fortifications, but march direct to the large cities and invest them. This applies especially to operations toward Lyons, for which place three divisions have left Strasbourg, and also the reserves of the third army corps and the South German reserve. They have been directed to speedily reduce the principal French cities, and their advance cannot be hindered by any hostile demonstrations of the enemy. The feasibility of this plan is demonstrated in the taking of Orleans, and almost without resistance.

The Prussian army has formed a circuit of eighty miles around Paris. Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the North German army now in great strength at Chalous Soissons and Rorien, giving the key to the important towns in northern and eastern France.

A Heavy Battle at Metz.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A special correspondent of the Tribune before Metz, on the 7th inst., telegraphs as follows: This afternoon at one o'clock Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian environment in the direction of Thionville. The Prussians on the previous evening had driven the French from the village of Lodomchamps, and had established fore-posts in St. Remy, Petites and Grandes Topes, and Moxe. Bazaine, under cover of a thick fog, advanced his troops and commenced an attack for the recovery of Lodomchamps. Having engaged the Prussian artillery he made a dash for Petites and Grandes Topes, annihilating the fore-posts, and throwing great masses of men on their supports. Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valley till checked by the Prussian cannon from both sides of the river, and was finally stopped by the advance of two Landwher brigades of the 10th army corps, which occupied a position opposite Grandes and Petite Topes. A fusilier battalion of the 58th Landwher regiment was nearly exterminated. Other battalions of the same regiment and the 59th Landwher also suffered severely. Finally, at 4:30 o'clock, the French were driven back from all positions by the general advance of the Landwehr and the Tenth army corps. There was much bayonet fighting in the villages. The Prussian victory was complete. The loss in killed and wounded is considerable, and was the heaviest on the French side.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Masseville, under date of the 8th inst. at 8 a. m., as follows: The French during the night accumulated in large masses on the eastern slope of St. Julien, toward Metz. The Prussian fore-posts were drawn back and reserves called up. The artillery crowns every eminence. Shells from St. Julien go crashing into Masseville. The French fort of St. Privot is also firing.

England and Prussia.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The controversy between Prussia and England, in regard to the violation of her neutrality by the exportation of arms to France, is growing more serious. Barnstorff's delay in replying to Granville's last communication created the belief that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A strong dispatch, sent to the foreign office to-day, explains that the delay was due to the hopes for peace, which now disappear. It reviews the whole question at great length; points out how the English Government shifted around, first requiring proof of alleged shipments of supplies to France, and that, when proof was furnished, Granville declared the traffic legitimate, and that the custom authorities had no power to stop it; imputing to Prussia a desire for benevolent neutrality from England. Barnstorff denies intimating such a desire, and reminds Granville that he expressed on the one hand satisfaction that English opinion was on the side of Prussia. I have not asked England to transgress her neutrality in favor of Prussia, but maintain that her neutrality, while intended to be impartial, becomes, in its practical effects, neutrality benevolent and partial towards permitting French agents to buy up in this country, under the eyes and with the cognizance of the British Government, great quantities of arms and ammunition. Sworn testimony proved that 150,000 stand of arms have been exported to France since September 30th, and a number of manufactories, especially at Birmingham and London, are working day and night for the French agents. The British government admits that it has the power to stop this export, but I insist that the practice is not to exercise the power except in English interests. Two examples are given to prove the contrary: First, Wellington's letter to Canning in 1825, saying that England's usual practice was to prohibit such export, and that not prohibiting is a breach of neutrality; and second, the orders issued in 1848 to custom authorities to prevent exportations of arms for use against Denmark. In direct contradiction to this order, issued by the same authorities on the 8th ult. in a case in delay in shipments of communition, Granville further alleges the difficulties against effectively supervising such export, but such regulations already exist.

In France complaints that Prussia during the Crimean war allowed the transport of arms then made are now renewed. But at that time they were shown to have been unfounded. Refuting various other suggestions of Granville, Bernstoff concludes: "As for the hope expressed by your Excellency that the Germans will in a cooler moment judge less severely of the attitude of the British Government, I regret that after your Excellency's note of the 15th ult., it has been added to our knowledge that our enemy is to be daily equipped with British arms. I cannot, therefore, share such hope, and can only trust that the known sympathy of the English people may produce a change for the better."

Prussian Negotiations with Bazaine and the Emperor.

A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Berlin on the 6th, says: An emissary from Bazaine asked Bismarck to permit him to retain Metz and remain neutral during hostilities, which was declined, but the same agent was permitted to proceed to Wilhelmshohe with a view to further negotiations. No fresh interview has since occurred between him and Bismarck, but all kinds of negotiations are constantly going on.

Garibaldi's Reception at Tours.

A correspondent at Tours telegraphs today: Garibaldi arrived here this morning at 7 o'clock. The Archbishop, almost concealing his robes in a paletot, accompanied Cremieux to receive him, and shook hands with Garibaldi, who says he must now overthrow the superstitions of monarchy, the cause of all disasters to France. After receiving an evation at the station, they drove to the Archbishop's palace.

Compeigne Stripped by the Prussians.

LONDON, October 9.—Advices from Compeigne says the town has been stripped by the Prussians.

McMahon.

Marshal McMahon will be unable to bear removal for several weeks.

General Ulrich has nearly completed his report of the siege of Strasbourg.

Gambetta's Speech at Rouen.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Gambetta, in his speech at Rouen, to the National guard, concluded as follows: Let us make a compact with victory or death." He shortly afterwards left for Tours.

Bazaine in Accord with the Provisional Government.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs that there are no doubts that Bazaine cordially co-operates with the Government at Louvre, and Trochu at Paris.

Relief for Metz.

The army of Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to relieve Bazaine. It was the right wing of this army which had a battle with the Baden troops on Thursday.

It is reported that Bismarck has telegraphed to the Italian government at Florence in relation to the landing of Garibaldi in France, and the formation of the Italian Legion. A reply was telegraphed to Bismarck that the Italian Government disavows all official responsibility for the actions of individual subjects.

The Black Flag for Foreigners.

The World's Ostend correspondent states that the North German Government issued an order that all foreigners found in arms against Germany are to be put to death. Retaliatory orders will be issued from Paris to-morrow.

Gambetta to Bismarck.

Gambetta has sent an intimate friend to Bismarck, authorizing him to make certain statements. Notwithstanding Favre's failure, Bismarck personally desires to enter Paris by negotiation, which he still believes possible, while the King and Von Moltke have no faith in diplomatic success.

German Unity.

Negotiations with Bavaria have been baffled by the refusal of the Bavarian Government to yield the army, diplomatic representation, and the postal and telegraph system to Prussian control. The Prussian plan, therefore, now is to receive Baden and Hesse Darmstadt immediately into the North German confederation. Wurtemburg will probably come also on the same terms. Bavaria, thus isolated, will be obliged to finally enter the confederation.

A Trip From Paris by Balloon.

TOURS, October 9.—Charles W. May, of Paris, formerly of New York, and Wm. Reynolds, of New York, furnish the following account of their trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left the same time Gambetta did, both balloons having risen at 11 o'clock Friday morning. When about 800 yards up the wind died away, the balloon remaining stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry was fired at the balloon, as also cannon, the party in the balloon hearing the whiz of the balls. The Prussians used fuse, and endeavored thereby to set fire to the balloon. Ballast was thrown out of the balloon, and it moved gently away. During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of the Prussians compelled the party to throw out ballast and rise again. They finally landed at Raye, in the department of Somme, where they were received warmly by the people on account of being Americans.

They lost sight of Gambetta's balloon about 3 o'clock Friday. It landed at Mont Diddier, and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by special train with him to Tours. Messrs. May and Reynolds report that Paris is determined on the defense of the city, which was quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible for the Prussians to capture Paris, except through famine. The Americans in Paris bade farewell to Messrs. May and Reynolds. Their balloon was private property, and was conducted by M. de Revillard, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill are much lauded. There were pigeons in the balloon, which were let loose to return to Paris.

Paris Papers of the 7th.

The Americans, by balloon, brought Paris journals of the 7th, which notice the intended departure that day of two balloons.

La Reveille calls the attention of the government to the fact that an American General, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and says that such a General as Sheridan, with 30,000 cavalry, could easily accomplish this.

An official military report of the 6th shows all quiet around Paris save towards Park St. Cloud, where the cannon of Mount Valerien have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Near St. Dennis, Gen. Bellineare has just caused the occupation in sufficient force of a semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

The diplomats still remaining in Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's to examine the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their dispatches are opened, to which the diplomats unanimously refuse to accede.

The Pays says there are still many spies in Paris, who manage to convey information to the enemy.

The Gaulois says that in nearly all parts of Paris good water is obtained by sinking wells. Extreme care is taken not to waste food. The poor classes receive, by order of the authorities, for two sous, a large bowl of soup and a piece of bread. When it is evident that the parties are very poor they are fed gratis. Much horseflesh is eaten.

The Figaro complains that while Paris is undergoing a siege the inhabitants of Versailles treat the Prussians with over-courtesy, and says that surely this is not true.

The francs-tireurs have been organized in Paris. Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents to leave Paris or send out dispatches.

Perilous Voyage of Gambetta.

The voyage of Gambetta from Paris was full of adventure. The balloon came down just outside the walls of the city. They threw out ballast and raised, passing slower over the Prussian lines. They came down near Creil, saw the Prussians, and were forced to throw out ballast, traveling sacks and shawls. They rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of Gambetta. Near Mt. Diddier the balloon came down among the trees and was torn. Gambetta and party got conveyance and went to Amiens. Just the other side of the woods in which they landed were the Prussians.

Arrival of Garibaldi at Tours.

Garibaldi arrived here before he was expected. An officer offered to escort him with his troops, but Garibaldi replied that he was not accustomed to an escort. He added that he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then went to the prefecture, where he was received by the members of the Government. At that moment a battalion of francs-tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the prefecture, demanding that Garibaldi review them, and shouting "Vive la Garibaldi." "Vive la Republique," and requested M. Glais Bizani to give Garibaldi an embrace for the battalion. M. Cremieux delivered a patriotic discourse, and the crowd separated shouting for Garibaldi and the Republique.

The American Flag in Tours.

One hundred and fifty American volunteers arrived in Tours to-day and marched through the streets carrying American and French flags. They were warmly greeted by the population.

The French Elections Postponed.

An official decree defers the election to the constituent assembly until France is free from invaders. It is understood that vigorous measures are to be enforced enabling an offensive movement for the relief of Paris.

A Victory of the Francs-Tireurs.

VOVES, October 8.—This morning the francs-tireurs attacked two squadrons of hussars and two companies of Bavarians, who were barricaded in the streets. After a sharp combat the enemy retreated. We took 67 prisoners, and many were killed and wounded. Our loss was trifling.

The Prussians Repulsed at St. Quentin.

HAM, October 8, VIA TOURS.—One thousand two hundred Prussians have been repulsed from St. Quentin by the National Guard. The Prussians were forced to fall back upon Ribbelaut.

LILLE, Oct. 9, VIA LONDON.—St. Quentin is now open, the townspeople having gallantly withstood the attack by 1,200 Prussians.

Gambetta.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—M. Gambetta, on leaving here, made a speech at the railroad depot, where the crowd cheered him. He said: We must be victorious, and preserve order. It is understood Gambetta is invested with full dowers.

Garibaldi at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 8.—Garibaldi excited a great sensation here. An enormous crowd accompanied him to the depot.

American and Spanish war vessels are anchored here.

The Garde Civique have been drafted into the Garde Nationale.

Concentration.

TOULOUSE, Oct. 8.—The Mobiles and artillery of the Department of Haut Garonne have started for Belfort.

The Advance on Orleans.

MALESHERBES, Oct. 8.—The Prussians massed near Etampes on Friday. Several columns have passed through Forte St. Croix for Etampes.

French Proclamation Picked Up by the Prussians.

VERSAILLES VIA BERLIN AND LONDON, Oct. 9.—A proclamation of the Paris Government, dropped by balloon and found by Germans, is as follows:

"The Paris Government of National Defense regard the resolution of the Tours Government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the Government of National Defense, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be maintained until they are possible throughout the Republic.

"Signed Oct. 1, 1870. Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, Gen. Trochu, Picard, Jules Simon, E. Arago, Jules Ferry, Leon Gambetta, and Henri Rochefort."

Prussian Victory at St. Remy.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 8.—The following was received by the Duke of Baden: "There was an engagement near St. Remy on Saturday with a French corps of the line and Mobiles. The battle lasted from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., when the French were routed, and fled towards Rombervilliers."

The North German Chambers to be Dissolved.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—It has been finally decided at headquarters not to reassemble the present Prussian Chambers, but to dissolve them and order a new election, when a more trustworthy government majority is expected.

Bismarck refuses to release Jacoby.

At Soissons the siege is progressing favorably.

The Advance on Orleans.

CHARTRES, Oct. 8.—The Prussians are at Druen, in France. The Prussian scouts were seen near Pethiviers, Saturday, where the French waited an attack.

The Pope to Victor Emanuel.

[Herald's Special.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Archbishop of Westminster has made public a letter from the Pope to King Victor Emanuel, in which His Holiness says: "I bless God, who has suffered the last days of my life to be filled with bitterness for his church through you, and I place in his hands my cause, which is not my cause, indeed, but wholly his own."

The Belgian Army of Observation.

BRUSSELS, Oct 9.—The armies of observation have been disbanded.

Spanish Offers of Mediation.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Minister Sagosta told the Cortes yesterday that the goverment had represented to England and Russia the desirability of mediation, but both declined to interfere.

Slavery in Cuba.

The Discussion newspaper doubts the statement of the Ministry that the abolition of slavery has been enforced or even announced officially in Cuba. The Discussion demands the publication of an official telegram reported to have been received, though it says the report may have been framed possibly with a view to an early meeting of Madrid abolitionists. The Discussion adds: "Measures have been taken to expose this Ministerial fraud."

The Captain Investigation.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The verdict of the naval committee of inquiry into the loss of the iron-clad Captain exonerates everybody connected with her construction and management.

Moore's Rural New Yorker

for October 1st—the first issue of the last quarter of its twenty-first year—is excellent in both illustrations and reading matter. It comprises thirty-five separate departments and over twenty fine engravings. Among the latter are life-like portraits, by the best artists, of nine celebrated trotting horses (including Dexter, Lady Thorn, Mountain Boy, Ethan Allen, Geo. Palmer, &c.); also a portrait of Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, and a neat humorous illustration of "Four Scenes in the Life of an Emperor." A new and important feature is introduced in this number—viz., a department entitled "The Pacific Coast," edited by the Hon. T. Hart Hyatt, of California. The Rural also announces the accession of Mr. A. S. Fuller (a popular and able author, and late one of the editors of Hearth and Home), to its already superior editorial staff. The offer of the Rural for the thirteen weeks of this quarter (October to January) free to all who remit $3 for next year, is, we learn, bringing additions to its large subscription from all parts of the country. The extraordinary success of this leading rural, literary and family weekly is richly merited, and it affords us pleasure to chronicle its great prosperity. Those of our readers wishing the Rural for 1871, or a specimen, should address D. D. T. Moore, 41 Park Row, New York.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by

DANIEL JAMES,

Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, October 4, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Morris vs. Webber, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Morris vs. Brady, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Sinclair vs. Commonwealth, Scott; reversed.

Rice vs. Clark, Boyd; affirmed.

Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Clark, Boyd; affirmed.

DeBard, &c., vs. Dawson's administrator, Carter; reversed.

Durrett vs. Rouche, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Spiers, &c., vs. Ament's executor, Hardin; reversed.

FRANKFORT, Oct 5, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Richardson vs. Schnorbus, Kenton; reversed.

Smith vs. Smith, Breathitt; affirmed.

Stewart vs. Barrow, Lou. Chancery; reversed.

Haslam vs. Walker's ex'r, &c., Lou. Chancery; affirmed.

Blackburn vs. Lindsey, Franklin; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 6.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Carter, &c., vs. Carpenter, &c., Harrison; reversed.

Bell, &c., vs. Martin, Harrison; affirmed.

Burkhard vs. Stewart & ux., Lou. Chancery; reversed.

Graham as adm'r vs. Hodges, &c., Franklin; affirmed.

Creel's adm'r vs. Hill & Ray, Marion; reversed.

Cushing vs. Cushing, Kenton; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Berry's adm'r vs. Ratliffe, Bath; affirmed.

Brown, &c., vs. Murphy, Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Whipps, &c., vs. Ellis, &c., Kenton; affirmed.

Burgess vs. Green, executor, &c., Scott; reversed.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cooper vs. Hill's administratrix, Marion; affirmed.

Prewitt vs. McElroy, Marion; affirmed.

Mills vs. Cole, Jefferson; reversed.

Duker vs. Frantz, Jefferson; affirmed.

McGowan, &c., vs. Barton, &c., Henry; reversed.

Losses by the Virginia Flood.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The full losses in kind and life by this flood in the Potomac and James Valleys will probably foot up as follows:

Lives lost	100
Cattle and sheep	6,000
Railroad property	$1,500,000
Mill property	300,000
Houses and household property	250,000
Crops carried off	100,000
Roads and bridges	200,000
City warehouse damages	200,000
Damage to canals and boat property	400,000
Loss to the communities and railways by interrupted transportation	2,000,000

[The price and quantity of coal alone will be affected to a large part of the above amount.]

The total damage by the flood of 1870 is probably $5,000,000, two-thirds of which will fall upon the poor and laboring classes.

The National Congress on Prison Discipline.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline will convene in this city Wednesday morning. It will comprise representatives from all parts of the United States and several nations of Europe. The discussions will embrace questions bearing on the moral, mental and physical condition of inmates of prisons, professional training of officers, construction of buildings, obligations of society to reformed criminals, the exercise of executive clemency, and many questions touching the whole subject of prisons. Several hundred delegates are expected.

Monetary and Commercial.

{OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1870.}

The close of the week has brought the usually increased amount of activity in the money market, and borrowers have had some trouble in raising all the money wanted, but the banks have helped their customers over the hard places. The rates of discount are 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is in active demand, the supply very light, and the banks buy large checks at 1-10 premium and sell at ⅛.

GOLD—Comes in very slowly. It shows a disposition to advance, and holders are indisposed to sell. It opened at 113⅛ and closed at 113⅜.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅞	113⅜
Silver halves and quarters	108	
Silver dimes	106	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have changed but little in price, but there are very few offered in this market, and the demand is insignificant.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

Five-twenties, 1861	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1862	111⅝@112⅞
Five-twenties, 1864	110⅜@111⅜
Five-twenties, 1865	111 @112
Five-twenties, new issue	109⅝@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	109⅝@110⅛
Five-twenties, 1868	109⅝@110⅛
Ten-forties	105⅝@106⅛
Cy 6's	110 @111

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	113⅞	113⅝	114	⅛	..
" '62	112⅜	113⅛	112⅞	..	..
" '64	111⅛	111⅝	111⅝	..	..
" '65	111⅛	112	112	..	..
New issue	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
" '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	⅛	..
Coupons '68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
10-40 coupons	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	..	..
Cy 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111	..	⅛

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are dull; money is so active that the majority of capitalists are using their funds in ways that pay bigger rates of interest than bonds and securities, but the prices of stocks and bonds have not suffered as much as was expected. We heard of several sales of Nashville railroad stock; one lot of 100 shares changed hands, and some movement is noted in Bridge Co. stock.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 No. Main street, report as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	134 @135
National Bank, second	97 @ 98
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	100 @102
Bank of Kentucky	96 @ 97
Bank of Louisville	89½ @ 90
Merchants' Bank	112 @113
Commercial Bank	75½@ 76½
Northern Bank	120 @122
Citizens' Bank	111 @114
People's Bank	96½ @ 97
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	88½ @ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	95 @ 96
Masonic bank	103 @104
Security bank	111 @112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	150 ...
Farmers' bank	96 @ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	129 @130
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	100 @101
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	109 @110
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	80 @ 81
L. & F. R. R. (common)	41 @ 42
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	28
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	78½ @ 79

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	74 @ 77
City for bounty, 6 per c	76 @ 78
City for school purposes, 6 per c	75 @ 76
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	80 @ 81
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	76½ @ 77
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 pr c	78 @ 79
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	76 @ 77
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81 @ 82
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	79 @ 80
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	75 @ 76
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	79 @ 80
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	98 @ 99
" " second issue, 6 per c	86 @ 87
" " third issue, 6 per c	79 @ 81
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	77½ @ 78½
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	99 @100
" " " new 5 per c	88 @ 90
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	96 @ 98
" " " new, 7 pr c	81 @ 82
" " " last issue	75 @
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84½ @ 85½
L., C. & L. R. R., 8 per cent	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c, due '77	93 @ 94*
" " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c, due '80	89 @ 90*
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c, due '75	94 @ 96
" " con'd mort., 7 pr c	@90*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	87 @ 88*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90 @ 91
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	80*
Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c	90*
Madison County bonds	80 @81*
E. & P. R. R., 1st mortgage, 8 per cent	85½

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather during the past week has been exceedingly auspicious for business—cool, clear, and bracing. The city has been full of merchants, and merchants report large sales in almost every department of merchandise. Notwithstanding trade has been at full flood-tide, stocks are rapidly replenished, and buyers are greeted with the view of as full assortments as on the day the fall business opened. Louisville merchants fully appreciate the situation. They know the wants of their customers and are determined that, if buyers will go beyond them for stocks, nothing shall be made by it. In this regard we are assured that merchants, after trying other markets, have returned to Louisville, having been convinced by personal observation that money was to be made by so doing.

The season is now drawing nigh when the pork-packing season will open. Packers, so far as we can ascertain, are not making offers, but we learn that hogs are offered, delivered in the city, at 6c. Messrs. Henry Millward & Co., of Chicago, have addressed circular letters to various points in the West as to the prospects for the hog crop the coming season. They say:

In Illinois, 27 points report the crop as larger, 5 about the same, and 3 smaller than last year. In Indiana, 19 larger, 10 about the same, and 9 smaller. In Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, 7 larger, 2 about the same, and 3 smaller.

It is not surprising that almost uniformly the reports predict a very considerable increase in the supply of hogs now feeding for the winter market, as the prospects for a bounteous corn crop have all along been so promising that the farmers have husbanded their stock hogs to enable them to take advantage of the probable surplus of the cereal. Their hopes have not been disappointed; the corn crop is out of danger of frost, and will certainly be one of the largest and best secured we have ever had. The farmers have lately cared but little to market their hogs, confident that much more money could be realized for them later in the season, when fattened fully on the new crop of corn, and stock hogs have been much sought after and have commanded very high prices. The experience of the packing business the past season has demonstrated the fact that even with the most flattering prospects high prices cannot safely be paid for hogs. The farmers last year secured the whole benefit of the trade. The most conservative packer could not possibly save himself from loss, while the speculative operators during the early part of the season were all buried later in one common ruin. The results of last season's operations were not particularly gratifying to any concerned, except the farmers. The English markets for bacon were sustained solely by the sudden decline of gold in the spring thus shutting off all shipment and preventing any accumulation of stock, but still considerable difficulty has been experienced in working off even the limited supplies they had. Although our receipts of summer hogs have been smaller than last year's, and though our packing throughout the country has been much less than usual, the supply has been constantly more than equal to the demand, and contrary to general anticipation the markets have been, for the last two months, gradually declining. The consumption has, however, been largely stimulated under the influence of low prices, and it is probable that, before any new meat can be brought to market, the stock of old will be entirely exhausted. Still, the demand at best will be merely temporary, and with the recollection of last year's misfortunes, prices must decline largely so soon as any surplus of new meat becomes available.

The return of the Registrar General for Ireland shows an increase this year of 377,108 hogs, and 62,705 horned cattle as compared with last, so that in all probability American bacon and beef cannot be used in Great Britain the coming season, except at very low prices. Our advices from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, disclose the fact that the negroes, for some time back, have been putting up pig-sties, and are fattening one or more hogs to a family, which will furnish them with early meat, and seriously reduce the quantity of bacon heretofore required for those States, and cannot but exercise an immense influence and prove an important item in determining the result of next year's business.

Messrs. Francis W. Cram & Co., of St. Louis, in a recent circular, in discussing the causes leading to the decline in the hog product which prevailed some weeks since, say:

We apprehend, however, that the great overpowering influence which has caused the present condition, and is still weighing heavily upon the prices of all the product, is the fact now universally admitted, that there is a very largely increased crop of hogs coming forward to the slaughter this season, now estimated to be at least 4,000,000 head. These hogs must necessarily meet the knife at much lower prices than have been current for some years past.

No packer this season proposes to go into the packing of hogs at anything like the prices which have prevailed for the past few years. This of itself must and will settle the policy of the future upon a lower basis of prices; and it is the only salvation of the business and the immense capital it absorbs, to so shape the policy for the coming year. Another season of such losses as have been met the past year, would so shake the foundations of the whole fabric of the packing business of the West that it could not recuperate in ten years' time. These facts being admitted, no dealer understanding them will be disposed to be caught at the end of the season with an old stock on hand, to be thrown off at further depressed prices than now prevail. The great operators of the country are viewing it in this light. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville and St. Louis are all agreed upon this point, and what is universally true, must have a powerful effect in any trade. Then again, it is but the natural and philosophical sequence in the solution of the problem of the return from the high prices of a time of war to the legitimate values of a peace standard; and as such we must meet the exigencies of the time, and shape our business accordingly.

ENGLISH WHEAT QUOTATIONS.—The quotations furnished to us from Liverpool are still on old wheat, an article which some time since ceased to be the standard article in our markets. We are now dealing in new wheat, and the quotations of the price of the old in Liverpool ought to have no more to do with the regulation of our prices here than the figures paid for potatoes or pig iron. It may be very interesting to the Liverpool holders to see their grain quoted in the papers of the United States, but it possesses not the slightest interest to us, and we suggest that the style of the quotation be changed.—[Buffalo Courier.

IMPURE HOG MEAT.—At a meeting held at the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis, last week, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, We believe that pregnant animals are not fit for human food, and that the slaughter of such animals is detrimental to the stock interests of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will not purchase any piggy sows, nor receive them on contracts, and that we will use our influence to prevent the sale of such animals for packing purposes.

We, the undersigned, pork-packers of St Louis, Mo., beg leave to call the attention of farmers and drovers to the above resolution, by which resolution we shall be governed.

Henry Ames & Co.,	John J. Roe & Co.,
Fagan, McQueen & Co.,	Charles Pepper,
Fletcher & Co.,	A. Nedderhut,
James Bailey & Co.,	L. A. Benoist & Co.,
George Bayha.	Francis Whittaker & Sons

Weekly Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Prices have fluctuated within a small range during the week. A moderate demand has been reported, and we quote at $1 90@2 00 in barrel lots.

ALE—A good demand for Louisville brands of ale continues and prices are steady. We quote cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25 per doz; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note in this article. The market is well supplied and we quote good to prime at $3@4 00 per dozen.

BATTING—Is steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made at 22@27c for Nos. 1 and 2.

BAGS—The market continues quiet and steady. Limited transactions are reported, and dealers are well supplied. We quote:

2-bushel, seamless bags	42½@45
2½-bushel " "	50 @55
3-bushel " "	58 @63
4-bushel burlaps	20 @22
2-bushel do	17 @18
Gunnies in bales	20 @20½
" resewed	21½@22

BAGGING—The market continues active, though the season for heavy transactions has passed, and sales are now chiefly in jobbing lots. Prices rule firm at from 28@28½c for light weight, 29@30c for full 2 lb bagging, standard brands, and 30@30½c for jute and flax.

BALE-ROPE AND BALING-TWINE—Stocks of rope are very light, with a small demand. We quote at 9c per lb for half coils. Twine is steady at 18@19c per lb.

CORDAGE—Is quotably unchanged and dealers are well supplied with the various descriptions. We quote:

Jute rope	14 @15 c
Cotton rope	35 @38 c
Manilla rope	22½@24 c
Sisal rope	20½@21½c

CEMENT—Is unchanged. Manufacturers report the market active, and liberal sales are made at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. We note sales today of 1,566 barrels.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand and bolted commands 80 to 90c per bushel, loose. Kiln-dried is quoted at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

COFFEE—The market rules very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency, though the week closes without an advance in this market, and we continue to quote:

Fancy	23 @23½
Choice Rio	22½@23
Prime Rio	22 @22½
Good Rio	20½@21½
Fair Rio	19½@20
Laguayra	22½@23
Java	25½@29
Ceylon	24 @25

COTTON YARNS—Are in fair request, and stocks of standard and Southern brands are ample. Our quotations embrace the full range. We quote:

No. 500, per dozen, at	15½@17	c
" 600, " at	13½@15	c
" 700, " at	11½@13	c
Pound yarns at	33 @34	c
Carpet chain	33 @34	c
Candle wick	33 @34	c
Pound yarns	33 @34	c
Cotton twine	34 @36	c

COTTON—The market has shown more animation during the past few days. Receipts are liberal for the season, and the indications favor a good business during the season. We quote:

Middling	15 @15½
Low middling	14 @14½
Good ordinary	13
Ordinary	10½@11½

COOPERAGE—A fair business is doing in flour barrels and slackwork cooperage, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Bourbon bbls, iron-hooped	$2 15
Highwine bbls, wood-hooped (16 hoops)	1 60
Oil bbls	2 00
Pork bbls	1 25
Lard tierces	1 50
Ham tierces	1 00
Bacon hhds	2 10
Queensware tierces	75
Flour bbls	50
Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped	1 25
" " " iron-hooped	1 50
Whisky kegs, ten gallons	90
" " five gallons	80
Bbl poles, per 1,000	$12 00@14 00
Hhd poles, per 1,000	25 00
Staves, per 1,000	18 00

COAL—There is an active demand for coal, and dealers are supplying the city trade at 15c per bush for Pittsburg. We quote at $3 75 per load of 25 bu for Pittsburg coal. By barge load we quote Pittsburg at 12½c, cannel at 13c, and 10c for Pomeroy.

CANDLES—Prices rule steady with a good demand. We quote full-weight candles at 18@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14½c, and 11-oz at 12½@13c. Tallow candles at 12½@13c.

CHEESE—There is an active demand for Ohio factory cheese, and prices are firm at 15½@16c.

CANNED GOODS, SAUCES, &c—We have no change whatever to note in prices, and a fair demand is reported. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 00@3 25
Pine Apples	4 00@4 25
Cherries	4 25@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	4 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	6 50@7 00
Tomatoes, per doz	1 75@2 00
Jellies, per doz	2 65@3 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	4 75@8 25
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	4 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@3 25
Pickles, English	4 25@4 50

FISH—The market is unchanged in every respect, and we continue to quote:

Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large	23 00@28 00
Do No. 2, large, bbl	16 50@17 50
Do No. 2, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
Do No. 2, medium	14 00@14 50
Do No. 2, do half bbl	7 50@ 8 00
Do No. 3, large	13 50@14 00
Do No. 3, small	9 00@10 00
Do No. 3, do half bbl	4 75@ 5 50
Do No. 1, kits	2 75@ 3 00
Do No. 2, kits	1 75@ 1 85
Do No. 3, kits, large	1 60@ 1 70
White fish, half bbl, No. 1	8 25@
Do No. 2	7 75@
Do No. 3	5 50@ 7 00
Herring, bbls	8 50@ 9 50
Sardines	25@ 42

FOREIGN FRUITS—We note a further decline in lemons. Dealers are selling at $9@10 per box. Layer raisins, $4 25@4 50 per box. Zante currants, 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—The market has shown a good degree of animation during the week, and prices have been well maintained. Buyers for Eastern markets have operated liberally, and a good demand for shipment South has formed an important feature of the week's business. Louisville brands are giving great satisfaction to the trade, and a large business is in sight. We quote:

Fine	$4 00@4 25
Superfine	4 50@5 00
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 25@5 50
A No. 1	6 15@6 50
Fancy	6 75@7 50

FIRE BRICK—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady at $25 per 1,000.

HAY—Receipts during the week have been light, and the demand has been fully equal to the supply. Prices have ruled firm, with sales on wharf at $17@18 per ton, and at $20 delivered on cars.

HIDES—The market rules steady, and offers meet with ready sale. We quote dry flint at 19c, dry salted at 15@18c, and green salted at 10@10½c per pound.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good demand, and sales are made at 5½@6½c for round and jobbing lots.

IRON AND STEEL—The market continues active, and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@3¾	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@4¾	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5½@8	Amer'n blister	11@12
Sheet	5½@ 6½	German	12@15
Boiler	8 @ 9	Sl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs.	6½
Castings	4 @ 5½	Steel do	10@12
Pulleys	8 @ 9	Iron plow slabs	6

LEATHER—Prices are unchanged, but French calf has advanced, and still higher quotations may be expected. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@41	French calf pr dz	$40@80
Hemlock sole	30@33	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slaut'r	34@36	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	38@40	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	42		
Kipskin city lb	$1 00@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 25@1 35		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28c
Upper per doz	42@54		

LIME—Is in good request, and prices continue to rule firm. We quote at $1@1 10 per bbl.

LUMBER—A fair demand is reported, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$ @30 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	60 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	50 00
do 1½ and 2 inch	50 00
do Third rate	38 00
Common pine lumber	20 00
Fencing	20 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	50 00@
do Third rate	37 50
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 00
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@ 4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Is active, and prices are steady except for inferior qualities, which, though weak, are not quotably lower. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00 @1 15
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90 @1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	75 @ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63 @ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	68 @ 75
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80 @ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00 @1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	68 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65 @ 68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70 @ 75
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	63 @ 65

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—New Orleans molasses is in light supply and nominal at 80@90c per gallon. Sirups are steady at 50c@$1 25 per gallon.

NAILS—The market is firm, with light stocks and an active demand. We continue to quote:

10d at	$4 25@4 50	6d at	$5 00@5 25
40d at	$4 25@4 50	4d at	$5 25@5 50
8d at	$4 75@5 00	3d at	$6 00@6 25

Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—Is in fair request and steady. We quote bran at $18, shorts at $22, ship stuffs at $25@26, and middings at $32 per ton.

OILS—The market is well supplied, and prices rule steady. We quote:

Linseed oil	90 @98	Gasoline	20 @25
Lard oil	1 30 @	Bank oil	69 @
Lard oil, No. 2	1 15 @1 18	Straits oil	65 @
Coal oil	26 @27½	Lubricating	30 @45
Benzine	15		

PAINTS AND COLORS—Prices are unchanged, and we reproduce former quotations. We quote:

White lead pure at	11½@12
White lead No. 2	8 @11

COLORS.

English red lead	$14 00@
American red lead	12 00@
English orange mineral	15 00@
English Venetian red	@3 50
French Rochelle ochre	3 50@4 00
Paris white	4 00@4 50
Spanish whiting	

PIG IRON—The market is reported steady at quotations, and the supply is equal to the demand. Advices from the Northern and Eastern markets indicate an upward tendency for foreign and domestic brands. Receipts during the week of all descriptions amount to 375 tons, and sales to 450 tons. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@39 00
Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@38 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	34 00@35 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red river	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

RICE—Prices are steady, and we quote Rangoon, Louisiana, and South Carolina rice at 8½@9½c.

STARCH—Is unchanged in every respect, and we quote prime at 5½@7c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

SOAP—Is in good demand and steady. We quote No. 1 German at 7@7½c, and rosin soap at 6@6½c.

SALT—We have no change to note in quotations, and the market is well supplied. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	3 00
Table salt, small barrels	3 50@3 75

SEEDS—Prices rule steady, with a limited demand. We quote:

Clover seed, per bu hel	$7 00@ 7 25
Timothy seed, per bushel	5 00@ 5 25
Red-top, per bushel	1 25@ 1 50
Orchard grass, per bushel	1 75@ 1 85
Bluegrass, per bushel	1 50@ 1 75

SUGARS—There is very little New Orleans sugar in the market, and the following quotations are entirely nominal. We quote:

Choice	13 @13½
Prime	12½@12¾
Fully fair	12 @12½
Fair	11½@12

REFINED SUGARS—Are in active demand and steady. Stocks are ample. We quote:

Hard standard	14½@15
A's	13¾@14½
B's	13¾@14½
Extra C	13½@14
C's	13½@13¾
C. Yellow	12 @13½
Molasses sugars	9½@10½

ISLAND SUGARS—Are quotably unchanged and in active demand. We continue to quote:

Demerara	12½@13½
Porto Rico	11 @12½
Cuba	11 @12

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find ready sale at 9c for tallow and 7c for grease.

TEAS—The market is well supplied and prices rule steady. We quote:

Gunpowder, extra to choice	$1 @1 85
Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice	1 00@1 25
Oolong, fair to good	75@1 40
Oolong, good to prime	1 00@1 30
Oolong, prime to choice	1 35@1 60

whatever.

TIN PLATE—Is firm and active. We quote:

I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box	$12 50
I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box	16 00

TINNERS' STOCK—Is unchanged, and a good demand is reported. We quote:

Block tin, per lb	50c
Lead, per lb	9c
Solder, per lb	30c

VINEGAR—Is in good supply, and clear cider vinegar is selling at $7 to 8 00 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10 0, and pure vinegar at $11@12 00.

WOOL—Transactions are of limited importance and the market is quiet. We quote unwashed at 32@34c, and tub-washed at 45@50c.

WOODEN-WARE—Stocks are ample and prices are steady with a good demand. We quote:

Tubs, No. 1, per doz	$10 50@
" " 2, "	9 @ 9 50
" " 3, "	8 @ 8 50
Painted B'kts "	2 30@ 2 35
Cedar iron b'd "	5 50@ 6 50
Do. brass b'd "	8 @10 50
Churns, No. 1, "	10 50@
" " 2, "	9 50@
" " 3, "	8 50@
Assorted	9 50@
Wash-boards "	2 40@ 2 60
Seives "	1 75@ 2 50

WINDOW GLASS—Prices have declined and stocks are ample with a fair demand. The following are the revised quotations with 30 per cent. discount to the trade. We quote:

6x8 to 8x10	$4 25	8x11 to 10x13	4 75
8x14 to 10x15	5 00	11x14 to 12x18	5 50
14x16 to 16x24	6 50	18x22 to 18x30	7 50
20x28 to 24x30	8 00	26x34 to 26x40	9 50
28x38 to 28x44	10 50	28x46 to 30x38	12 00
26x28 to 24x36	8 50		

WHISKY—A fair business has been done in raw whisky during the week, and prices have ranged from 85 to 86c, tax paid. Rectified is in fair demand at 90c to $1 25, as to proof. Copper whisky is steady, and liberal sales have been reported. Stocks are ample. Dealers quote steam-copper, season of 1870, at $1 40@1 60; season of 1869 at $1 75@2 00; season of 1868 at $2 25@3 00. Pure copper—season of 1870, $1 75@2 25; season of 1869, $2 15@$2 75; season of 1868, $300@3 75.

Louisville Drug Market.

An active trade is reported, and prices, with few exceptions, rule steady. Stocks are large, and dealers are prepared to respond promptly to the largest demands of the trade. We quote.

Alcohol	$2 00	@ 2 10
Alum	5	@ 6
Calomel, lb	1 05	@ 1 10
Camphor, lb	83	@ 85
Cochineal, lb	1 10	@ 1 15
Chloroform, lb	1 25	@ 1 30
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@	
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@	
Cream Tartar, pure	48	@ 45
Gum Opium, lb	11 50	@11 75
Indigo, lb	1 50	@ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	50	@
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	42	@ 45
Morphine, P. & W., oz	8 50	@ 8 75
Madder, lb	18	@ 20
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 25	@ 2 35
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35	@ 1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25	@ 3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	2 50	@
Oil, tanners', gallon	75	@ 80
Oil, bergamot, pound	6	@ 6 25
Oil, cassia, pound	3 75	@ 4 00
Oil, lemon, pound	3 60	@ 3 80
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 40	@ 2 45
Rosin, bbl	3 50	@ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr.	16	@ 17
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6¼	@ 6½
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6	@ 6½
Soda, sal, pound	4½	@ 5
Soda, ash, pound	5½	@ 6
Salts, epsom, pound	5½	@
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 25	@15 50
Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz.	16 25	@16 50
Sulphur, roll, pound	5	@ 6
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	11	@ 12
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18	@ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	48	@ 50
Turpentine, cans, gallon		@ 55
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4	@ ..
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@ 5½

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

Business in dry goods during the past week has been very active, and sales show a larger aggregate than for the week previous. Buyers have been pouring in from all directions, and dealers are reporting larger sales than were reported last year. Prices are well maintained, and stocks in every department are large and ample to meet the wants of the trade. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.	
Cannelton	13½
G't Western	12½
Anchor	12½
Penn Mills	12½
Laurel Hill	12½
Macon	12
Tallassee	12½
Kennedale	12½
Eastern standards	
Osnaburgs, 7-8	15@17
do 4-4	17@20
Pepperell E, fine	13½
do R	12½
do O	11½
do N	10½
BLEACHED.	
Blackstone	14½
Hope	14
Langdon, 36 inch	15
do 34 inch	13
Lonsdale	17
Wamsutta	21
N. Y. Mills	22½
Pepperell 6-4	30
do 7-4	35
do 9-4	45
do 10-4	47½
WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Common colors	60
High colors	70
CANTON FLANNEL.	
Hamilton brown	20
Amoskeag	22
CAMBRICS.	
Paper	10@11
Glazed	7 @10
PRINTS.	
Allens	12½
Amoskeag	12½
Cocheco	12½
Dunnels A	12½
Lon. mourning	11
Merrimac D	12½
do W	13
do chintz	13
Pacific	12
Spragues fancy	12
do frock	13
Bedford	8
American	12
Dunnels fancy	12
Garners	11½
Arnolds	9@9½
Hamiltons	12
Lancaster	12
Richmonds	12
Wamsutta	8
Gloucester	12
TICKINGS.	
Conestoga, m'd	24
do extra	28
Everett	30
Falls City	27
do A	30
do A A	35
do A A A	40
Minnehaha	37½
STRIPES.	
Amoskeags	22
Albany	20
American	14½
Jewett City	14½
BROWN DRILLS.	
Stark A	16
Pepperell	16½
Laconia	16½
Winthrop	14
DENIMS.	
Ogden A brown	18
Albany blue	14
Amoskeag	27
GINGHAMS.	
Glasgow	16
Lancaster	17
Hartford	14
Scotch	22½@27½
CORSET JEANS.	
Bates	11½
Pepperell	14
Amoskeag	14
do sateen	16
SPOOL COTTON.	
Clark's 6-cord	80
do enameled	50
Stafford Bros.	40
Brooks	80
Green & Daniels	40@45
Stewart's	40
J. & P. Coats	80
Hadley	70
Willimantic, 6 cd.	75
do enameled	40
JEANS.	
Kentucky	40@65
Eastern	20@75

Louisville Retail Market.

The markets are well supplied with meats, and butchers are selling at prices which have ruled for some time past. There is a fair supply of beef cattle offering, and, considering the abundance of pasturage, corn and root crops, prices ought to rule lower. Vegetables are in fair supply, and prices have undergone but little change. Fruits are plentiful. We quote:

Meats—		
Beef—rib roast, per lb	cc	@15 c
Beef—sirloin steak, per lb	15	@15 c
Fresh mutton, per lb	8	@10 c
Fresh lamb, per lb		@12½c
Fresh veal, per lb	17	@25 c
Fresh pork, per lb		15 c
Corned beef, per lb	8	@10 c
Ham, per lb	25	@30 c
Pickled Pork, per lb		20 c
Dried beef, per lb	25	@28 c
Breakfast bacon, per lb		20 c
Sausages	15	@20 c
Poultry—Spring chickens, per dozen	$3 50	@4 50
Chickens, each	30	@ 40
Fish—		
Lake fish, per lb		12½c
River fish, per lb		8 c
Fruits—		
Apples, per half peck		20c
Lemons, per doz		60@80c
Oranges, per doz		40c@$1
Pears, per half peck		40@50c
Plums, per gallon		40@50c
Grapes, per lb		20c
Vegetables—		
Butter Beans, per quart		20c
Sweet Potatoes, per measure		10c
Green Corn, per dozen		15c
Tomatoes, per quart		10c
Potatoes, per half peck		5@10c
Turnips, per bunch		2½c
Carrots, per bunch		2½c
Beets, per bunch		5c
Cabbages, per head		5@10c
Onions, per quart		5c
Cucumbers, each		2c
Squashes, each		2½c
Green peppers, per hf peck		10c
Snap beans, per measure		10c
Butter, &c.—		
Honey, per lb		25@35c
Choice yellow roll, per lb		33@35c
Choice yellow solid packed, per lb		@40c
Ordinary to good do., per lb		25@30c
Cheese, per lb		17½@20c
Eggs, fresh, per doz		25@30c
Wood—Beech, per cord		$5 00

Country Produce Market.

APPLES—Receipts during the week have been liberal and a good demand is reported. Some apples are offering from wagons at $1 75@2 00 per barrel. Choice qualities are selling from store at $3 to $4 per barrel, packed.

BUTTER—Is in limited supply, and fine country butter readily commands 25 to 30c in lots on arrival. Ohio butter is in demand at 35@37½c, and Indiana tub meets with ready sale at 30c. New York butter is nominal at 38 to 40c per lb.

BROOMCORN—Receipts are fully up to the requirements of the market, and sales are made at $60@75 per ton for red and $100@125 per ton for white.

BARK—Is in fair demand and tanners are paying from $12 to $13 per cord for prime chestnut oak.

BEESWAX—Is steady and sales are made on arrival at 28@30c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are dull at 4@4½c per lb, and receipts so far are of inferior quality. A strictly choice article would command 5c. Peaches are in light supply. We quote halves at 6@7c and quarters at 4½@5c.

EGGS—Are in active demand and scarce at 21 to 23c per doz in lots on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market rules firm at 75 to 77c for prime to choice lots.

FLAXSEED—Dealers are paying $1 75 per bu on arrival for prime seed.

GINSENG—Is quiet at 60 to 65c for prime lots. Inferior is disregarded, and prices are nominal.

ONIONS—Are steady at $2 75@3 per bbl from store, packed and in good shipping order.

POULTRY—There is an active demand for chickens, and sales are made on arrival at $3 to 4 per dozen.

POTATOES—The market is active, and dealers are paying to-day $2 25@2 40 per bbl loose, and sales are made at $2 75@3 per bbl loose.

The Grain Market.

There have been no features in the grain market during the week demanding special or extended notice. A fair business has been transacted in wheat, and holders have been disposed to sell at exceedingly small profits. This has enabled buyers for the New York market to operate, and considerable quantities change hands. There has been nothing since the wheat harvest to warrant dealers in making large investments, and the hue and cry about the European demand has died away, and the effect has been to increase the caution of operators in guarding against speculative canards. What the future may develop with regard to European necessities for bread stuffs no one can foretell, and considering the incertitude which surrounds business affairs in that direction it will not do for farmers to hold back their crops in anticipation of any considerable advance. Dealers are still paying from 90c to $1 05 for Mediterranean, amber and hill wheat. White wheat is steady at $1 10@1 20 for fair to strictly choice lots.

There is a quiet feeling in regard to corn, and aside from the local demand, which is unimportant, very little is doing. Prime shelled is held at 85c sacks included, and farmers are still able to sell ear corn at 80c from wagons. Buyers have done little or nothing in new corn yet, but it is believed that 30c is all they will be able to pay for shelled corn on the river and railroads.

There is a fair trade transacted in oats, and prices rule steady. Good to prime lots command 35 to 40c on arrival in bulk, and sales are made at 45@45c, and at 50c, sacks included.

Barley is reported in fair demand, and prices have undergone but slight quotable change. We quote fall barley from store at $1 25, and $1 10@1 15 per bushel on arrival. Spring barley ranges from 80 to 90c per bushel on arrival, and $1 to 1 05 from store.

Rye is quiet at 70 to 75c per bushel on arrival, and sales are made from store at 80 to 85c.

We have no change to note in malt, and continue to quote fall malt at $1 35@1 45 per busbel, and spring malt at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

The Provision Market.

A very decided change has occurred during the week in the provision market here and at other points of supply. The decline in prices which occurred some time since was regarded then as unnatural and in direct antagonism to the recognized laws of trade. From the best sources of information, the facts with reward to stocks showed conclusively that the requirements of the country and foreign markets could not be met, and that prices, instead of declining, ought to advance. Notwithstanding this, prices did decline. A reaction, however, has taken place. An active consumptive demand has been a conspicuous feature of the trade during the week, and dealers have been able to advance quotations, and the market closes firm.

Mess Pork has been in moderate demand and the market closes firm at $25 50 for round lots, and on orders at $25 50@26 00. Rump pork is in light request at $21@22 per bbl.

An active demand for bacon has been reported, and the sales for the week aggregate in excess of the expectation of dealers. The sales to-day include 100 casks shoulders at 13½c; 42 casks clear rib sides at 17¼@17½c; 36 casks shoulders at 14@14½c.

We quote inside figures for round lots, cash, at 18c for clear sides, 17c for clear rib sides and 13½c for shoulders.

Stocks of bulk meats are nearly all in second hand, and but little is doing, except for smoking purposes. Clear sides 16½@16½c, clear rib at 15½@16c, and shoulders at 13@13½c per pound

Hams are reported steady, with a good demand. Stocks are reduced, and we quote at 23½@25c for the various brands of sugar-cured hams.

There is a firmer feeling in lard, and liberal sales have been reported. We quote prime tierce at 15½@16½c, and keg at 18@18½c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We are now within three weeks of the close of the current tobacco-year, and in view of the fact that the sales in this market have been nearly double the estimates made during its early months, dealers have great cause for gratulation. From first to last this market has fully demonstrated to planters that it is the very best in the country for them, and the average of prices has been such as to prove largely remunerative to them. With a large crop to come forward, it is believed that Louisville will do a still larger business during the coming year, and to accommodate shippers to this market we notice some of the warehouses are being enlarged.

It is expected there will be a larger concentration of home and foreign buyers here during the coming year, and, in view of the highly satisfactory results of the past season, it is believed that farmers will ship with greater confidence to this market during the tobacco year commencing Nov. 1, 1870.

The following is an exhibit of sales for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year:

Warehouses.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	135	11,939
Louisville House	128	9,083
Ninth-street House	64	6,926
Farmers' House	66	5,888
Boone House	97	5,845
Planters' House	21	1,880
Hhds	511	41,541

The following is an exhibit of transactions at the six auction warehouses for the month of September:

War houses.	Hhds off'd.	Hhds rej'd.	Hhds sold.	Amount.
Pickett	1,027	46	981	$123,193 88
Louisville	769	36	733	86,837 70
Ninth-street	356	29	247	40,152 49
Farmers'	330	58	272	33,829 70
Boone	507	35	472	50,069 21
Planters'	130	12	118	12,467 55

The sales to-day amounted to 61 hhds:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 3 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 00; 7 hhds Western District common leaf at $9 50, 9 80, 7 60, 7 00, 6 55, 7 80, 8 55; 2 hhds Union county common leaf at $7 30, 7 00; 1 hhd Larue county common lugs at $4 65; 1 hhd Meade county common lugs at $6 30.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county (Tennessee) new leaf at $8; 2 hhds Ohio county new leaf at $8 and 8; 1 hhd Grayson county new leaf at $7 20; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $6 40; 5 hhds Crittenden county lugs at $7, 6, 6 30, 6, and 6 40; 5 hhds Indiana lugs at $7 20, 6 80, 6 60, 5 95, and 6.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 6 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 05@6 30; 4 hhds Todd county lugs at $5 80@6 30; 7 hhds Warren county leaf at $6 80@8 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 2 hhds Warren county common leaf at $7 20 and 7 20; 2 hhds Hart county lugs, $6 30 and 6 00; 2 hhds Logan county leaf, $11 and 6 00; 1 hhd Barren county common leaf, $8 20.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 2 hhds Logan county common leaf at $7 90, 8; 1 hhd Trimble county common leaf at $8 40; 3 hhds Green county common lugs at $6 20, 6 50, 6 90; 2 hhds Todd county common lugs at $6 50, 7 30.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—GEORGE BIRCH, SUPERINTENDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 7, 1870.

CATTLE—Receipts have been light during the past week, and prices are fully maintained to last week's quotations. They have ranged this week at from 2½ to 3c for thin and rough, medium and fair 3½ to 3½c, good to the best grades of butcher stuff 4½ to 5c, and for No. 1 and extra 5½ to 5½c; shipping cattle, none on the market; we quote at from 6 to 7c.

HOGS—Receipts this week are fair for the season; market ruling dull and declining. Eastern markets report unfavorable, which has its effect on our market. The market ranges this week at from 6½ to 7½c for half-fatted 200-lb hogs, and for the best top-smooth and well-fatted 7½ to 7¾c. These figures are quoted on a declining market.

SHEEP—Run light; market ruling about the same as last reported at from $1 to $1 50 for thin, poor sheep; fair butcher sheep, $1 75 to $2 50 per head; and for the best, well-fatted butcher sheep, 3½ to 4½c per pound; heavy shipping sheep, 4½ to 5c.

HORSES AND MULES—This stock still continues to be shipped to the Southern market, which is reported dull. From all the information that can be gained in regard to the coming season, the run of mules will be light up to Christmas, which is accounted for by the low price on cotton.

Receipts—cattle, 347; hogs, 849; sheep, 259; horses and mules, 318—total, 1,773.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened brisk at the beginning of the past week ending this evening and continued so throughout, and to-day there is scarcely a beef of any kind left over unsold. Prices were fully maintained and a slight advance was obtained on the better grades of butchers' stuff. A great many thin cows, steers, and poor oxen were on sale, yet they were worked off to various parties at fair prices for this class of stock. A good many thin steers were bought for feeding purposes, while good butchers' stuff, such as fat cows, pony steers, and choice heifers were readily taken at remunerative prices to drovers. From present indications, we cannot see any reason why an advance will not be reached the coming week on the better grades of stock, as, at the present time, there is none on sale, and a good demand. We now give grades and prices: Choice shipping beeves, none on sale. Fair shippers, such as oxen in fair flesh and fleshy steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, sell at $5 50 to 6 50. Rough oxen $4 50 to 5 00. Good butchers' stuff consists of fat cows, heifers and steers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, sell at $5 50 to 6 00. Second quality at $4 50 to 5 00. Rough cows and thin steers $3 50 to 4 00, and tailings from $2 to 3 00 per 100 lbs gross. Cows—fresh milkers—there is but little demand and but few offering. They sell, as to quality, from $30 to 60 per head.

SHEEP—The receipts have fallen off, and there is a better feeling among buyers. We quote for wethers, to feed, $3 50 to 4 00, and mixed lots at $2 00 to 3 00 per head. Lambs are in better demand and sell at $2 00 to 2 50 for medium, and good to choice at $3 to 3 50 per head.

HOGS—There is but little change to note in this class of stock. The market at Pittsburg is still on the decline, and shippers are shy in their purchases for that market, as they have lost heavily in their operations. The receipts have fallen off very materially, and home consumers have bought more freely, which has relieved this market in a great measure. We quote light to shippers at $7@7 25, and heavy at $7 50@7 75, when they weigh 260 lbs and upwards; to butchers, in a retail way, $8@8 25 for the best corn-fed, when they weigh 250 lbs and upwards, per 100 lbs gross.

Horses and mules are arriving daily on their way South. Those parties who have returned home report that the market is very dull and prices low and a large amount of stock unsold.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	733
Hogs	601
Sheep	807
Horses and Mules	217
Total	2,358

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—Beeves, up to to-day, are short 2,000 head; the market is firm and prices have advanced ⅛@¼c, and ranged at $6 50@8 25; milch cows are scarce and wanted and have advanced $5@10; ordinary milkers sold up to $80; common to $60. Sheep and lambs are scarce and ⅛@¼c higher: sheep 4@6c; lambs 6@8c. Hogs, receipts light and market dull; sales of 500 head New York stillers at 8½c; corn-fed State 9@9½c; Illinois 9¼@9½c.

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Forty-one hundred beeves received. Prices are firm at an advance on the prices noted in our last. The receipts to-day are composed of extra good Illinois and Kentuckys. Burns sold one car very extra choice, averaging 1,750 pounds, at 10c, extreme price. B. C. Coons, one car do, average 1,430 pounds, at 9½c. Dewey, six cars Ohio, average 1,400 pounds, at 8½c. Eastman, one car Illinois, average 1,225 pounds, at 8c. German, 1 car Texas, average 1,200 pounds, at 6½c. White, one car State, average 1,250 pounds, at 7½c. Hughes, one car Kentuckys average 1,430, at 8½c. Gillis one car Michigans, average, 1,050, at 6½c, and one car do., average 950 pounds, at 5½c. The range is from 5½c for light Cherokees, Missouris, and Michigans, up to 8½c for fine Illinois, Ohios and Kentuckys, running 1,200 and 1,400 pounds. Ten thousand sheep and lambs have arrived. Dillenback sold a load Western sheep, average 60 pounds, at 5c. Grimley two loads State sheep and lambs, averaging 70 pounds, at 6c. Receipts hogs 8,000. Market very firm at 9c for 300 pound State stillers, and 9½c@9½c for extra Illinois corn fed. The packers here are about commencing operations, but assert that prices are too high. Milch cows are scarce and high, and wanted; sales at $60@95.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Beeves, there arrived to-day only 85 cars, completing 550 for the week. The market was very active at rather stronger prices, 7¾ cwt Kentucky steers selling at 15@16½c; mixed Virginia at 13@16c; 12 cars were Texans for slaughterers; a good market is expected for Monday. Sheep, 5,500 head; they are selling quick and at strong prices: several lots of 95 and 100 lbs Canadas bringing 6½c, with 25 head of 90 lbs at 7c; a car of 75 lbs good Ohio brought 6c; a car of 76 lbs, coarse Indiana, 5c. Several lots of choice Canada lambs, 70 and 76 lbs, sold at 9½c: several of 60 lbs 8½c; 70 thin Ohio 50 lbs 8c; 100 head poor State, 72 lbs, 7½c. Hogs to-day number 12 cars, making 14,200 head for the week; the market is firm: sales mostly at 11¼@11½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—Cattle, the market closed for the week very firm at the advance noted yesterday. The receipts were very light during the week, being only 309 cars against 355 cars last week to same day, and this fact, added to the firmness of the market, caused all the stock offered to change hands at $7 50 for Kentucky steers, averaging 1,361 lbs: thin Illinois, averaging 1,048 lbs, sold at $5 65; Illinois, averaging 1,244 to 1,276 lbs, sold at $7 37. The closing sales reached about 550 head. Sheep, all were closed out at yesterday's prices, and the market was quite active during the day. Lambs, averaging from 68 to 70 lbs, brought $6 50@6 75; Ohio sheep sold at $4 62½@5 12½; Michigan at $4 65. Hogs have advanced during the week ⅛@⅜c; the market closed firm at the advance.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—P. M.

The cotton movement shows the receipts of the week at all points to be 68,950 bales, and the exports 45,885 bales; stock on hand 114,185 bales.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a decrease in the several items.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$264,981,329
do decrease	1,305,272
Specie	12,597,641
do decrease	675,340
Circulation	32,593,209
do decrease	124,990
Deposits	187,701,117
do decrease	2,354,457
Legal-tenders	50,275,224
do decrease	808,866

The money market is easy at 5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 8½@8⅝.

The gold market is firm; opened at 113⅛, touched 113⅜, and closed at 113⅜@113½. The borrowing rates were 1-16 per cent to flat.

The gold clearances to-day were $37,000,000, and the exports for the week $802,000, including $488,000 to-day.

Government bonds are dull. The redemptions of those of 1871 thus far amount to $1,517,000. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	113⅞@114
Coupons of '62	112⅞@113
Coupons of '64	111⅝@111⅞
Coupons of '65	111⅞@112
Do new	110⅜@110⅝
Coupons of '67	110⅜@110⅝
Coupons of '68	110⅜@110⅝
Ten-forties	106⅛@106⅜
Currency 6's	111 @111⅛

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	90½@	Old Virg'a	62½@
Old Tenn.	62½@	Old N. Car.	49 @
New Tenn.	60½@	New N. Car.	— @
New Virg'a	65 @		

The stock market is active and prices advanced ⅛@¾ per cent. The features were Lake Shore, Reading and Ohios. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	66½	Northwestern	81½
Cumberland	32	Do preferred	88½
Western U. Tel.	37½	Rock Island	117⅜
Quicksilver	4½	N. Jersey Cen't	107⅜
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	64
Do preferred	11½	Do preferred	81½
Adams Express	67	Tol. & Wabash	53⅝
Wells & Fargo	37	Do preferred	75
American Ex.	42½	Fort Wayne	93
U. S. Express	36	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	44	Do preferred	54
N. Y. Cent'l, con.	93½	Chi. & Alton	112½
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p.	88½	Do preferred	114½
Erie	23⅜	Ohio & Mis'sippi	33½
Erie preferred	43	C. C. and C.	80½
Harlem	133½	Burlington	150
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	94
Reading	103⅜	C. C. & I. C.	17½
Mich. Central	121½	Illinois Central	137⅜
Pittsburg	106⅜		

The disbursements of coin at the Sub-treasury for the week were $293,440, and the custom receipts $3,008,352.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry Goods	$2,093,406
General merchandise	3,889,229

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Cotton, the demand is fair, but at lower rates; sales of 1,400 bales of middling uplands at 16½c. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; receipts 11,400 barrels; sales of 9,600 barrels of superfine at $5@5 30; extra $5 40@5 50; choice $5 55@5 90; white wheat extra $5 95@6 45; round-hoop Ohio $5 50@6 25; St. Louis $5 50@8 00. Wheat is a shade easier; receipts 326,000 bush; sales of 146,000 bush: No 3 Chicago spring $1 04; No 2 Chicago spring, old, $1 12@1 15, and extra choice $1 20; No 2 Chicago spring, new, $1 27@1 28; new and old mixed $1 20@1 24; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 29, winter red and amber Western $1 30@1 33; white Michigan $1 48. Rye is quiet and unchanged; sales at $1 12 for Canada free. Barley, No 3, sales of 9,000 bush at $1. Corn is active but easier; receipts 114,000 bush; sales of 39,000 bush. Oats, Western 51@52½c; Ohio 53@55c. Leather is in fair request at unchanged prices. Wool is firm, with sales of 550,000 lbs of domestic fleece at 48@55c; pulled 37@41c; California 13@20c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm, with sales of 800 hhds of Cuba at 9½@10½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged in every respect. Rice is quiet and unchanged at 9@9½c. Petroleum is quiet and unchanged; crude 12½c, and refined 25½c. Butter is quiet and unchanged. Cheese is dull but unchanged. Pork, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; sales of 300 bbls of mess at $25 25@25 62½; prime mess at $21 50@22 50: also sales of 250 bbls of mess, seller November, at $25 25. Beef is dull; hams are heavy. Bulk meats are dull but unchanged. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 400 tierces of steam at 14½@16c, and kettle-rendered at 16@16½c; also sales of 1,000 tierces, seller January, at 14½c, and seller December at 14½c. Copper is unchanged. Iron, fall prices asked but there is no demand; Scotch $32@33. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron 10½@11½c gold. Nails are firmer and in good demand. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping; 88@89½c for wooden and 89c for iron bound. Spirits turpentine is firm at 41@42c. Freights to Liverpool are firmer; wheat per steamer 7½d and per sail 6d.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat is dull and prices are drooping, with a moderate export demand: No 2 Chicago spring, new, $1 25@1 27; No 1 Chicago spring, new, $1 27@1 29; winter red and amber Western $1 29@1 30. Rye is steady, with a moderate demand. Oats are dull and price drooping; Western 51@52c; Ohio 53@55c. Corn is steady, with a moderate demand; mixed 84@85c. Eggs are quiet and unchanged at 28c. Pork, the demand is fair and market firm, with buyers of mess at $25 75. Beef is unchanged. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping. Lard, the demand is active and prices have advanced; sales of 150 tierces of kettle at 16c: also sales of 250 tierces of good, seller December, at 14½c.

DRY GOODS—Trade is lull and the tendency of prices towards easier rates, especially for cotton fabrics, in view of the reduction in the price of the raw article. Dwight X brown cottons are reduced to 9½c; do Y do 10½c; do — to 11½c: Mystic River to 12c; New Market O do to 11½c; New England brown Canton flannels to 15½c; Pemberton Y bleached do 19c, and the Graton yard-wide bleached muslins to 15½c. The reduction last week of ½c per yard in fancy prints has fallen like a bombshell among the trade, especially among the agents, yet the goods go off less freely now than before, except for certain styles, which are made in small quantities and have been in much vogue, like Borsell's Swiss and Ruby prints, which sell as fast as made at 12c, while the fancy styles sell at 11½c. The greatest feature in the trade of the week was a reduction in the prices of Pacific Mills Imperial reps to 22½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton is dull but unchanged. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect; superfine winter $4@4 15; extra winter $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 65@4 75. Wheat, the demand is light, but holders are firm; No 2 red winter, inspected, $1 16@1 17. Corn is dull but unchanged at 63c for mixed and 65c for prime white. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm at 42@46c. Barley, the demand is fair and market firm at 85c@$1 05. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 75@78c. Tobacco and hemp are unchanged. Bagging is firm and scarce at 29½@30c. Provisions, the market is stiff and prices are advancing on account of scarcity; mess pork $25@25 50, but it was held at $25 50 at the close. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib 17c; clear sides 18c, but were held ½c higher at the close. Lard, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 15½@16c. Cattle market strong at 5@6½c for fair to choice. Hogs are firm and prices are better at 6½@8c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 bbls flour, 17,700 bushels wheat, 2,000 bushels corn, 16,800 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 800 bushels barley, 800 head cattle.

CHICAGO, Oct 8.—Exchange is unchanged. Flour, the demand is light, but holders are firm at $4@5 85 for extra spring. Wheat, No 2 spring is fairly active at $1 07@1 07½: this afternoon the market was active at $1 08½c for seller last half the month. Corn, No 2 is active at 61@61½c; this afternoon the market was firm but quiet at 61½c for seller last half the month. Oats, No 2 is ¼@½c lower, closing at 36c. Rye, No 2 is quiet but closed firmer at 90½@91c. Highwines are quiet at 84c for wooden-bound cooperage. Mess pork is firmer at $25 25@25 50. Lard 15½@15½c. Hogs are dull and prices have declined 15@20c per hundred, $7 75@8 50. Cattle are firm at $4 10@6 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 9,000 bbls flour, 153,000 bushels wheat, 96,000 bushels corn, 100,000 bushels oats, 11,000 bushels rye, 22,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels flour, 115,000 bushels wheat, 77,000 bushels corn, 108,000 bushels oats, 19,000 bush rye, 10,000 bushels barley, 2,600 head hogs. Freights to Buffalo are firmer but prices are unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—Cotton is steady, with a moderate demand; middling 15½c. Flour is dull and prices drooping; family $5 60@5 75. Wheat is dull and prices have declined; red $1 12@1 15. Corn is dull but holders are not willing to make concessions; sales of new at 45c and old 60@62c. Other grains are unchanged. Groceries, the demand is fair and market firm. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 23c. Butter is scarce and firm. Pork, the demand is good at full prices; mess $25; but holders are now asking $25 50. Bulk meats, stocks have been withdrawn anticipating higher prices. Bacon, the demand is active and prices have advanced; shoulders 13½c: 16½@18c for clear rib and clear sides. Whisky is dull and prices are drooping at 86@87c. Gold 1.3¼. Exchange at par buying.

BALTIMORE, Oct 8.—Flour, the demand is active and prices have advanced; superfine $5@5 37½; extra $5 75@6 75; family $6 50@7 50. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect, except Western, which is lower; winter red $1 30@1 32. Corn is dull but unchanged; yellow Western 85@92c. Oats are dull and prices nominal at 50c. Rye is dull and holders are anxious to sell. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm at $26 50@27. Bacon, the demand is active and prices have advanced; shoulders 14½@14½c; rib sides 17@17½c and clear rib 17½@17½c; hams 23@25½c. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm at 16½@16½c. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—Flour is firm; superfine $4 50; double extra $5 12½; triple extra $5 50@6. Corn, mixed 75c; white 78c. Oats 50@53c. Bran 92½@95c. Hay is firm; prime $25 50; choice $26. Pork is firmer; mess is held at $27. Bacon is firm at 15c, 18c and 19c. Lard, tierce 16½@17c and keg 18½@19½c. Sugar, there is nothing doing. Molasses, prime new $1 and very scarce. Whisky is quiet; rectified 90c@$1 03½. Coffee, prime 17½@17¾c. Cotton is easier, with sales of 2,250 bales; good ordinary 13¾@14¼c; low middling 14¾@14¾c; middling 14¾@15¼c; receipts 2,496 bales; exports to New York 1,153 bales and to Vera Cruz 400 bales. Sterling 22½@22¾; sight drafts at ¼ discount. Gold 112⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices. Wheat, the demand is light, but holders are firm; Indiana red $1 35@1 40; amber $1 43@1 45. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; yellow 94@96c; mixed 88@90c. Oats are dull but unchanged; Western 51@52c. Provisions are dull; mess pork $26 50. Lard 15½@15½c. Whisky is dull but unchanged; iron-bound cooperage 88@90c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—Cotton is quiet and weak; receipts 8,063 bales; exports 818 bales. Flour is steady; superfine $5. Corn 70@75c. Oats 50c. Hay $23@24. Bran $18. Cornmeal $3 75. Lard 17@18½c. Mess pork is nominal at $26. Bacon is scarce; shoulders 14½c; sides 18½c.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—Galveston—Cotton is in moderate demand and prices are a shade higher; good ordinary 13c: sales 100 bales; net receipts 9 bales; exports coastwise 659 bales; stock 5,906 bales; net receipts for the week 693 bales; exports coastwise 928 bales; sales for week 700 bales. Savannah—Cotton is active at full prices; middling 14½c; sales 1,000 bales; net receipts 4,976 bales; exports coastwise 681 bales; stock 32,630 bales; receipts for week 22,532 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,500 bales, and coastwise 9,503 bales; sales for the week 7,400 bales. Charleston—Cotton is firm; middling 14½c; sales 500 bales; net receipts 2,141 bales, coastwise 19 bales, total 2,160 bales; exports coastwise 2,218 bales; stock 12,076 bales; net receipts for the week 12,433, coastwise 19 bales, total 12,452 bales; exports coastwise 6,418 bales; sales for the week 4,500 bales.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.

THE river here, in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, had risen ten inches, and will rise some three or four inches more before it commences to recede again. At Cincinnati yesterday the river was stationary and falling at all points above, and as the weather continues clear and cool, we may expect it to be falling here by this afternoon or to-morrow morning. Now in the pass down the Indian chute 25 inches, and nearly 4 feet on Portland bar.

LOCAL NOTICES.

J. R. Golladay's Fortieth Drawing

will take place at Bowling Green October 24th. Capital prize, $1,000; second, house and lot, $1,000; third, set of diamonds, $600; fourth, horse and buggy, $500; fifth, piano, $500; and four hundred and forty-five other prizes, valued at from three to two hundred and fifty dollars, consisting of gold and silver watches, furniture, sewing-machines, dry goods, books, musical instruments, &c.

Tickets $1, or six for $5, for sale by W. Scott Glore, Louisville; Golladay & Smith, Bowling Green; Norris & Son, Lexington; B. C. Redford, Henderson; F. Mader, Elizabethtown; Malona, Bardstown.

Orders by mail or express should be directed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

Statement of drawing and articles drawn will be forwarded promptly.

It is Splendid.

Most of our readers have probably heard of the patent article manufactured from Irish Moss, and known as Sea Moss Farine, which Mr. Rand, a distinguished practical chemist, has recently introduced into the kitchens of America. Liebig, with all his receipts for concentrating the life-sustaining elements of animal food, has never done society so great a service. He has been successful in extracting the nutritious material from meats, and condensing it into a small compass; but he has given us no article that, like the Sea Moss Farine, will increase more than one-third the quantity of wholesome bread obtainable under ordinary circumstances from a given quantity of flour. We are not prone to place much confidence in new discoveries, even when announced under the sanction of a patent; but the testimony in favor of this cheap and simple preparation is so overwhelming, and has been so entirely corroborated by our own experience, that we cannot and do not hesitate to recommend it most emphatically to the attention of every household desirous of combining economy with the enjoyment of luxurious and delicious articles of food.

☞ You cannot do a better thing for your wife on a washing day than provide her a Doty Washer and a Universal Wringer. It will keep aches from her back and arms, wrinkles from her forehead and roughness from her hands. It will do the work of a hired woman, and save your linen from being scrubbed out and her temper from being chafed out.—[New York Weekly Tribune, March 22d, 1870.

Try It.

Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's soothing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

MARRIED.

BOWLES—WHEAT—On the 18th inst., at the residence of Col. John C. Seaton, in Bellevue, by Rev. E. W. Hall, WM. D. BOWLES, of Sarpy county, Neb., and Miss CARRIE WHEAT, of Louisville, Ky.

GREEN—McCOWN—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870, by Rev. B. H. McCown, at Forest Home, Jefferson county, Ky., L. B. GREEN, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., to Miss LUELLA W. McCOWN, daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

YOUNG—RICKETTS—At the Christian Church, in Middletown, Ky., Oct. 5, 1870, by Elder Wm. Tharp, Mr WM. Y. YOUNG, of Carroll county, Ky., to Miss BETTIE RICKETTS, of Jefferson county, Ky.

CAMPBELL—MILTON—In this city, on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. J. L. McKee, Mr. PHILIP B. CAMPBELL to Miss LIZZIE MILTON, both of this city.

WATSON—ROBINSON—In this city, Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Christ Church, by Rev. James Craik, D. D., Mr. JAS. H. WATSON, of Holly Springs, Miss., to Miss NANNIE W. ROBINSON.

BARBER—McFARLAND—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. L. McKee, at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, Mr. WILL. F. BARBER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss MAGGIE McFARLAND, of this city.

YOUNG—MILLER—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Frank. Miller, Cedar Hill, Jefferson county, Ky., by the Rev. W. H. Platt, Mr. JOHN F. YOUNG to Miss BELLE MILLER.

BOULWARE—FOREE—At the Weston House, Madison, Ind., on the 5th inst., WM. BOULWARE to Miss NANNIE FOREE, all of Henry county, Ky., by Judge Berkshire, of the same place.

HUMPHREYS—GRAHAM—On the evening of the 6th inst., by Rev. J. L. McKee, Dr. WM. T. HUMPHREYS to Miss ANNIE BELLE GRAHAM, both of this city.

BERGMAN—MOORE—At the M. E. Church, Irvine, Estill county, Ky., Sept. 22, 1870, by Rev. Mr. Grider, Mr. DAVID BERGMAN, formerly of this city, now of Red River Iron Works, to Miss LYDA MOORE, of Estill county, Ky.

DIED.

SCHROEDER—On Monday, Oct. 3, 1870, at 10½ o'clock A. M., J. H. SCHROEDER, aged 66 years.

BUCKLES—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 3, 1870, at 11½ o'clock A. M., Mr. J. C. BUCKLES, in the 71st year of his age.

BOND—On the morning of October 3, at 4 o'clock, o'clock, LEWIS G. BOND.

MELVILLE—At Louisville, Ky., Oct 1, FREDERIC WESLEY, youngest son of Washington T. Melville. ☞ New York papers please copy.

HAYS—On Sunday, Oct. 2, at 4½ A. M., MAMIE E., only child of Lewis A. and Lydia M. Hays, aged 15 months and 11 days.

CROUCH—At her residence, near Clarksville, Tennessee, on the morning of Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock, of apoplexy, MRS. MARY B., wife of Dr. John H. Crouch, and daughter of Capt. Huston Coombs, of Louisville, Ky., in the 44th year of her age.

FIGG—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, at 5½ A. M., BENJAMIN FIGG, in the 56th year of his age.

ROATH—In this city, on the 1st inst., of cholera infantum, WILLIE G., infant son of A. W. and Carrie Roath, aged 22 months.

TURNER—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Catherine Turner, in Bardstown, Ky., EDWIN TURNER, in the 30th year of his age.

EMERSON—On Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 1½ P. M., GARRETT EMERSON, in the 58th year of his age.

SCHUERMANN—At Indianapolis, Oct. 4, GUSTAVUS SCHUERMANN, aged 57 years, 10 months, and 9 days.

COLLINGS—On Thursday morning, Oct. 6, at 6½ o'clock, JAMES COLLINGS, aged 56 years.

ROBERTS—At 8 o'clock P. M. Oct. 6, 1870, JOSEPHINE EMMA ROBERTS, aged 8 months and 22 days, daughter of Dan'l F. and Christina Roberts.

SCHROEDER—At New Orleans, on the 1st inst., ELIZABETH SCHROEDER, aged 17 years, a native of Louisville, Ky., and late a resident of Algiers.

HYDE—On Friday, Oct. 7, at 6 P. M., EDDIE P., wife of A. W. Hyde, aged 36 years.

JOHNSTON—On the 7th day of October, 1870, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Abell, in Hardin county, Ky., EDMUND ABELL JOHNSTON, son of C. W. and Bettie S. Johnston, aged 4 years and 9 months.

MAXON—On Thursday evening, Oct. 6, at 11 o'clock, MARSHALL H. MAXON, aged 39 years.

SIMPSON—On Friday morning, 7th inst., Mrs. MOLLIE WELCH SIMPSON.

DAILEY—In Jeffersonville, Ind., at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, in convulsions, KATE MIDDLETON, daughter of Reuben and Lida Dailey, aged 3 years and 11 months.

SCOTT—Oct. 7, Dr. J. D. SCOTT, in the 74th year of his age.

HILL—At 9:30 o'clock Friday morning, October 7, SUSAN OLDHAM, wife of Horace B Hill.

ALEXANDER—On the morning of the 7th inst., J. M. ALEXANDER, in the 69th year of his age.

BARKER—On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, STEPHEN, only child of B. C. and Sue A. Barker, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

COKE—On Sunday, the 9th inst., JENNIE W. COKE, wife of J. Guthrie Coke, aged 24 years and 10 months.

MULHALL—In St. Louis, on the 6th inst., Mrs. JULIA A. MULHALL, in the 67th year of her age.

A SPLENDID

Suburban Residence

—AND—

LAND FOR SALE.

Shelby branch pike to Louisville.
15 acres sold.
14¼ acres—No. 3.
Avenue.
4 acres. No. 2.
Lawn.
7¾ acres. No. 1.
Pike connects the two Shelby pikes
Shelby Turnpike to Louisville.
Louisville and Frankfort R. R.
R. R. Station.
Fair Grnd.

Having been written to almost every day for plots, above I present a diagram of the "Glenwood" property I am now offering for sale, the whole containing 25¼ acres of the best land in Jefferson county, finely improved and embellished. The improvements consist of a brick dwelling, stabling, carriage-house, ice-house, gardener's house, poultry yard, cisterns, spring-house, ice-pond, &c., all of good quality and style. Of fruits, there are strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, quinces, pears, apples, asparagus, all in variety. The embellishments are of shaded avenues and a highly-improved lawn, grouped everywhere in flowers, shrubs, evergreen and deciduous trees, making it altogether one of the most beautiful and valuable suburban places in the vicinity of Louisville. Should the purchaser desire it, the lots marked Nos. 1 and 2 in the diagram, containing 7¾ and 4 acres, could be detached without detriment from the improved property, and sold, no doubt, for as much per acre unimproved as the improved property itself. It will be seen from the above that lot No. 1 is exceedingly valuable, being immediately opposite the Fair Ground railroad station, and being the corner of two turnpikes connecting with the third. Lot No. 2, containing 4 acres, is a beautiful building site, and has been often applied for for that purpose, its small size making it desirable to anybody. Lot No. 3 contains 14¼ acres, with all the improvements, garden, lawn, &c. Should it be desired, I would sell this latter lot, exclusive of the two side lots, Nos. 1 and 2. I should prefer, however, to sell the whole 25¼ acres together.

For price and particulars, apply to Messrs. Isaacs & Julian, Agents, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, or myself, on the premises.

oc9 d3taw&w3 JOHN THATCHER.

[Licensed by U. S. Authority.]

L. D. SINE'S

145th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise

TO BE DRAWN

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1870.

$50,000

IN VALUABLE PRIZES!

One Cash Gift of $5,000 in Greenbacks!
Two Cash Gifts of $1,000 Each!
Two Cash Gifts of $500 Each!

Whole Number of Cash Gifts 1,000!

Family Carriage and Matched Horses, with silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500!
One Horse and Buggy, worth $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
Five Family Sewing-Machines, worth $100 each!
750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $25 to $100 each!
Gold Vest and Guard Chains, silver-plated Castors, Solid and Double-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 50,000!

The drawing of this scheme closes another year in which I have been engaged in the Gift Enterprise business. I have now conducted it successfully for seventeen years, which should certainly be a sufficient guarantee of its stability, and there are many thousands who have drawn valuable prizes that can testify to their superior quality, and all who have attended the drawing know full well that it is not and can not be done unfairly.

☞ Agents wanted to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; 6 Tickets, $5; 13 Tickets $10; 25 Tickets $20.

Circulars, containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them.

All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.

Office 101 W. Fifth st., Cincinnati, O. oc12 wt

Commissioner's Sale.

TRIMBLE CIRCUIT COURT, KY.

M. J. Payne and others, plffs., against John B. Payne and others, dfts. } Notice of Sale, in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Trimble Circuit Court, rendered at the Sept. term thereof, 1870, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., or thereabout (being County Court day), proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, at the Court-house door, in the town of Bedford, Ky., the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit: The land conveyed by D. M. C. Payne to M. J. Payne and others, being the same on which Belford Cassity and Fletcher Monroe now live, containing about 300 acres, and adjoining the lands of Jake McMahan, Jack Moreland, Jerry Buchanan, Thomas Maddox, and Jas. Ray, and lying on the road from Payne's Landing to Milton, Trimble county, Ky. Sold in lots to suit purchasers. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms on day of sale.

For information apply to Jacob Yeager, Bedford, Ky.

JOHN A. BAIN,
Special Commissioner of Trimble Circuit Court.
Sept. 29, 1870. oc12 w4

SOUTHERN

Standard Scale Works

We manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of Railroad, Depot, Track, Hay, Stock, Coal, Platform, and Counter SCALES, and Brass and Iron BEAMS; also all kinds of TRUCKS and SKIDS and STORE WAGONS. These Scales are celebrated for their accuracy, sensitiveness, and durability.

ZAHN & RANKIN,
361 West Main street, LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc12 w2m

FITS—EPILEPTIC FITS.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EPILEPTIC FITS, SPASMS, OR CONVULSIONS.—Having the utmost confidence in this preparation, we guarantee to any who are afflicted with Epilepsy immediate relief, and by sending their address, describing case, we will send a small bottle GRATIS in order to have them give it a trial. Address CHIDMAR & SON, 294 Court st., Brooklyn, N.Y. oc12 wt

Agents, Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. oc12 w3m

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelop my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of weakness and lost manhood, by one who has been permanently cured. Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 737 Broadway opposite Astor Place, New York. au3 d&w3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHO USES HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Physicians use it in their practice because of the salutary effect upon their patients; business men use it because they require a sound physique and clear intellect; society people use it because it fortifies them against complaints which result from a sluggish condition of the bodily functions produced by an inactive life; travelers use it because it protects them against epidemic and endemic diseases; clergymen, judges, congressmen, lawyers, editors, teachers, and students use it because it imparts a fresh force to mind and body and improves health and strength against decay; the working classes use it because it supports the body which would otherwise suffer irreparable injury from excessive labor; families use it because it is a certain remedy for a multitude of common complaints; everybody uses it because it is a safe, agreeable, and efficacious tonic and stimulant. oc1

Systems Run Down.

Persons often allow their systems to "run down," or rather run them down by over-work, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called "GENERAL DEBILITY," in other words, a failure and partial collapse of the physical forces, accompanied, usually, by great depression of spirits.

The best remedy in such cases is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Whether the state of exhaustion has been brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure, or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachic will be found equally prompt and certain. As a restorative, after severe sickness has prostrated the bodily and mental energies, it is pronounced, by competent medical authority, "THE BEST TONIC IN USE." If men were not foolishly careless about their health, and over-confident in themselves, they would always, when engaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their strength. For this purpose Hostetter's Bitters are invaluable. toilers should use them as an invigorant.

For those constantly employed in in-door occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckoned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to constipation, or a tendency to billiousness, they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substitute. oc8 deod3&w1

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists deplore them. The public not to use them, and Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to that of no analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome. Its effects are instantaneous, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. Try it. se15 deod&weowlm

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

COUGH no MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great blood purifier and delicious drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1. Or sent by mail on receipt of $1 25.

Address 619 State St., Chicago,

ly23 SaTu&Th&wly

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private ... Married ... marriage ... the sexual system ... latest discoveries ... and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his work. Office, No. 12 N. Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Colic and griping in the bowels ... cess of teething.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. { Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Richmond Plow.

Sod and Stubble.

Double Refined German Steel. As agents for the above plow, we ask to call attention of merchants and farmers to the following certificate:

"JEFFERSON CO., NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 18, 1870.—Messrs. Bondurant, Lewis & Gage: I have been a farmer in Jefferson county for 50 years, and have tried all the different patterns of plows, but have never used any that gave the satisfaction, or run as easy and light, or were half as durable as the RICHMOND PLOW, purchased of you. I have them now that have been in constant use for 6 years, without costing one cent, except for sharpening points. Have now over 75 acres, both stubble and sod land, that I have broken with these plows; can therefore recommend them to all wanting a good stubble or sod plow. ANDREW HIKES."

J. D. BONDURANT,

Removed to 141 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Field Seeds, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Gum Belting, &c. se4 eod6w&sel4 eow3

Bluegrass Farm for Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, 1870, I will offer at public sale my farm, which I purchased two years ago from Mrs. Inglis, situated on the Harrodsburg turnpike, 1½ miles from the court-house in Lexington, Ky. This is one of the most desirable farms in the State, no less on account of its locality and fertility of soil than its handsome improvements. The dwelling-house is of the most elegant style and finish, and cost about $30,000 before the war. The house has been freshly papered and painted inside and out, and has all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, furnaces, &c.; several brick out-buildings, stables, barn, smoke-house, corn-cribs, cisterns, wells, never-failing springs, &c. The tract consists of 300 acres, 80 of which are timbered with the primeval forest trees. The place is well supplied with the choicest fruits. This tract will be sold in a body, or in three or four parts of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 12, 18, and 24 months. JOHN WATTS KEARNEY, oc5 W&Sa&wts Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE OF $9,000—TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AND STEMMERY, in the city of Henderson, Kentucky—With screws, presses, and all necessary fixtures; ample room and arrangements for managing and preparing for foreign markets at least one million pounds of tobacco annually. The lot is on Broadway, 125 by 200 feet; basement 80 by 100 feet, of brick, and well laid in cement. The building above ground is 50 by 100 feet, 3½ stories high. The building and fixtures are built in the best manner, and all in first-rate condition. Also a good two-story Brick Dwelling. Owing to ill health of the undersigned, a rare opportunity is offered to tobacco men of purchasing at a bargain such an elegant establishment, on very easy terms, in one of the best of localities for purchasing and shipping tobacco. For $9,000, all cash, or one-half cash and lien to secure the balance, the purchaser can have a good bargain and very easy terms. Those wishing to purchase are invited to come at once and examine or address Wm. Rathinger, F. Millet, Wm. B. Woodruff, or the undersigned, at Henderson, Ky., or David H. Cowan, Pearson & Gordon, or Gresham, Essington & Co., Louisville, Ky. If not sold by 1st November, 1870, I will rent the entire premises. WM. G. TAYLOR, Henderson, Ky. sel9 dlm&w4

TRADE MARK

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for ... Address, Dr. ... 305 Main St. ...

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1870, ... highest bidder, without reserve ... at Glendale, Hardin county, Ky.,

A New Two-story Frame ...

The house has 8 rooms, 3 halls ... room and kitchen, with a dry cellar ... feet deep, a large yard and garden ... well of water, smoke house, &c. ... roomy stable with abundance of ... tached to the house are

100 ACRES OF LAND,

80 of which are in a high state of cultivation ... orchard of 100 choice fruit trees ... lots, near the center of the town ... fronts on the L. and N. railroad ... healthy portions of the State ... Lynnland Institute, convenient to ... churches, &c., and is very desirable ... are also two small tenement houses ...

The land will be sold in lots to suit ... in gross. The title will be made perfect ... dispute.

TERMS—One-third cash; the balance in ... 4, and 6 years, with interest, payable ...

Persons wishing to purchase will please ... owner, Jas. A. Duncan, at Glendale ... brough & Friest, Real Estate Brokers ... street, between Second and Third, or ... ceased, at Elizabethtown, Ky.

se26 deodlm&w3 T. B. GUNTER, Agent.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

ROSA BONHEUR is painting the Czar's pet dog.

YOUNG BENNETT's yachting has been the death of ten men.

GEN. SHANKS is very properly running for Congress in Indiana.

PALITAHQUAHONG, a learned Choctaw, is preaching to heathen New York.

GEN. ULRICH's nephew is on the Chicago police, but "sympatizes" with Prussia.

A HAT store in Albany, New York, ingenuously advertises: "We want to sell everybody."

INDIANA has one old gentleman who has voted at every Presidential election held in the United States.

LOPEZ willed all his property to Mrs. Lynch. The will is now in the Liverpool Court of Probate.

WHITE teachers are abandoning the Cincinnati schools into which colored children have been introduced.

N. P. BANKS is Chairman of the Committee on Credentials in the "Southern" Commercial Convention at Cincinnati.

MRS. [illegible], of Wisconsin, soothed her [illegible] with eight drops of laudanum, and the little blossom softly dropped from its parent stem.

AUGUST HANKY, a hero in Wisconsin, sobered up a few days since by permitting four railroad trains to pass over his inanimate form.

M. W. WOODWOOD, a Dubuque jeweler, has engraved the Lord's prayer on a gold dollar, so distinctly that it may be read with the naked eye.

[illegible] is reported of Lucille Western that she said Louisville folks went to the theater on Friday night because they had but six bits a week and took that night to spend 'em.

IT is mentioned as a pleasant bit of news for beer-drinkers that the hop vines literally swarmed with lice this season, and that great numbers have been dried with the delicious fruit.

IT is comforting to know that King, the aeronaut, has been over the White Mountains in a balloon—it shows that one man can go [illegible]her than even the hotel-keepers in that vi[illegible]ty—[N. Y. Post.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer indulges in this fine flight: "English sparrows are quoted at a dollar a head in Louisville, with an upward tendency. A report that six thousand jay-birds had been palmed off upon the committee as genuine sparrows has somewhat unsettled the market."

AN old lady of Connecticut, who lost her purse a short time since at New Haven, declared, on its being restored to her, that she would not attempt to interfere with the reward which was stored up in heaven for the finder, by offering him money.

HENRY WARD BEECHER owns a $25,000 house in Bro[illegible]n, a $30,000 farm in Peekskill, and h[illegible] Christian Union newspaper. Twenty-five years ago he had to wait some times a week before he could pay postage on a home letter. His salary was $150, half payable in provisions.

THE Russian Czar, on receiving the news of the battle of Sedan, at Moscow, on the 3d of September, gave a dinner, when, having drunk to the health of his royal uncle of Prussia, he broke the glass according to German custom, which prescribes that none shall drink again from a glass which has been used for very solemn toasts.

BEECHER's last sermon is thus reported: "The discourse was a dissertation on the love of God, in the course of which the preacher was naturally drawn to the verge of Universalism. He caught himself in time, however, to save his orthodoxy, and wound up in a hazy peroration, which left his auditors in comfortable doubt as to the situation of the majority of them in the next world."

A COUNTRY paper in Michigan says: "——, Sept. 21, 1870, ——— of this village, recently went to a picnic and was married for fun, but when he returned to his boarding place, the pastor which married them gave him a certificat, and then he tried to coax his wife to let it go as a joke, but much to his surprise his wife tried to make him stick to the bargain. But he whined, begged and teased until at last she let it go as a joke! oh, what joy the man had when she said she would turn it off as a joke he cried so long that it made his eyes red and hers to! the lady he married was [illegible]ity lady."

THE New York Sun of the 1st says: [illegible]er Delmar, late Chief of the Bureau [illegible]ics at Washington, lectured last [illegible] before the Liberal Club upon the U. S. [illegible] Delmar is a swarthy little man, of Oriental aspect, with flowing black hair, a long nose, and an immensely thick moustache and goatee. Put him in an Albanian petticoat and he would make a first-class Greek. Mount him with a red Fez cap, and he would pass for a Turk with fifty wives. Few changes, he said, were made in the Treasury Department. Numerous clerks are now there who held office under Buchanan, and previous to his day. Each man has managed to render himself indispensable by never letting anybody know what he is doing, or how it is done. If directed to acquaint anyone else with his duties, he never informs him [illegible]."

[illegible] MACMAHON, who has been residing at Pourru-aux-Bois, near Bouillon, at the chateau of the Mayor, has sent to the Organe of Namur the following interesting note: "Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the 1st of September, at 6 o'clock in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and by the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. This [illegible] infallibly happens when people take [illegible] them to direct the movements of distant armies from the closet. In these circumstances one can draw up a general plan, but one cannot descend to details; and this is what General Cousin de Montauban forgot. Marshal MacMahon's intention was to fall back on Paris, after having reorganized the army so unfortunately undone at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal MacMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a neutral nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred."

A WORLD letter from Metz says: "What Marshal Bazaine is contemplating I, of course, am not in a position to know, except, indeed, that he has no thought of capitulating. The Germans were at first under the pleasing delusion that as soon as he was satisfied of the [illegible]ter at Sedan he would follow the [illegible]mple of his august master, by 'knuckling under,' but they egregiously mistook their man. He is no carpet knight, but has pushed his way up from the ranks. Originally a common drummer, he is now a marshal of France, and who knows what position he may not fill in these critical times, when France especially needs a trusty sword and a stout heart. On hearing of Napoleon's surrender his reply was soldierlike and pointed: 'What the devil is Napoleon to me? I am supreme here, and I have not the least intention of hoisting the white flag.' He repeated this determination only last night to a Prussian captain, who went up to the outposts for the purpose of handing over six French officers [illegible]ar off the arrears of a recent change. The captain was not satisfied with delivering his charge, but whether moved by curiosity or prompted by his superiors, he expressed a wish to speak to the marshal. No sooner said than done. Out stepped the marshal, clad in a dark overcoat, from one of the huts, and entered freely into conversation with the captain, whom he dismissed with the assurance that nothing could be further from his thoughts than a capitulation."

Kentucky Products at the St. Louis Fair.

In the list of stock exhibited at the St. Louis Fair, the following entries were made by Kentuckians:

H. C. Clay, Bourbon county, Ky.—An aged imported Berkshire boar, weighing 850 pounds; an aged imported Berkshire sow, 600 pounds; a yearling boar; one sow six months old, and ten pigs under six months, ranging in weight from 150 to 200 pounds. Too much cannot be said of this imported Berkshire stock—it is known far and wide, and is only to be seen to be appreciated. The Berkshire breed of hogs are small eaters, and, it is said, thrive better on less food than any other breed. They are ready for the butcher from one month up. Mr. Clay has experimented for thirty years upon this breed of hogs, and now believes he has it to perfection. He has taken [illegible]ums with his Berkshire stock.

[illegible], Bourbon county, Kentucky, has [illegible] Berkshire pigs under six months [illegible] head over six months old, averaging about 300 lbs. This stock is very [illegible] is all out of imported stock.

[illegible], Louisville, Ky.—One chestnut [illegible] Everett, 14 years old, by Sher-[illegible]

[illegible] Jr., Louisville, Ky.; nine horses, [illegible] bay gelding Conn, 6 years old; [illegible], a mate to Conn, 9 years old; a [illegible], Poney, 4 years old; Lu and [illegible] carriage mares, 9 years old; [illegible] gelding, saddle and harness [illegible] old; chestnut stallion Brilliant, [illegible] mare Effie, 2 years old, and a [illegible], Starlight, 3 years old.

[illegible] department, Muldoon, Bullett & [illegible] choice collection of marble man[illegible] pedestals and statues for cemete[illegible]

[illegible]k, the Oregon trapper, went to [illegible] a territorial messenger. His [illegible] relationship to President Polk [illegible] great favorite with the ladies. [illegible]ending one evening, a lady in[illegible] he had been married. "Yes," [illegible] have a wife and six children." [illegible] continued his friend, "and isn't [illegible] afraid of the Indians?" "Afraid [illegible] Indians!" replied the frontiersman, "I [illegible] not; why, she's an Indian herself!"

THE Emperor of Brazil has made an [illegible] in favor of the street cars in Rio [illegible]. They are not compelled to turn out [illegible]

OLD-TIME COURTSHIP.

Bundling, Kreeesten, and Narnzat Beze—Rise, Extent, and Much Other Valuable Information Concerning Ancient Courtship.

In a work entitled "History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor," the author, in speaking of the influence of the old French wars, says: "Then came war, and young New England brought from the Canadian campaigns stories of loose camp vices and recklessness which soon flooded the land with immorality and infidelity. The church was neglected, drunkenness fearfully increased, and social life was sadly corrupted. Bundling—that ridiculous and pernicious custom which prevailed among the young to a degree we can scarcely credit—sapped the foundations of morality, and tarnished the escutcheons of thousands of families."

Evidently the ancestors of the present race of Puritans in Connecticut were addicted to this weakness, if the author above referred to is reliable. But,

WHAT IS BUNDLING?

Primarily, the proper authority to answer the question is the dictionary. Says Grose: "Bundling—A man and woman lying on the same bed with their clothes on; an expedient practiced in America on a scarcity of beds, where, on such occasions, husbands and parents frequently permitted themselves to bundle with their wives and daughters."

Says Webster: "Bundle, v. i. —To sleep on the same bed without undressing; applied to the custom of a man and woman, especially lovers, thus sleeping."

Says Worcester: "Bundle, v. n.—To sleep together with the clothes on."

From these definitions, there seems to have been two kinds of bundling; that of convenience, and that of courtship. Now for

ITS ORIGIN.

Like a good many other queer institutions, this practice came over here from Great Britain, probably in the Mayflower. The earlier origin of the custom is not clear. Cæsar said of the ancient Britons, "that several brothers, or a father and his son, would have but one wife among them." Logan, in his "Scottish Gael," speaks of the "custom which continued till lately in some parts, and yet exists among a few of the modest, who sleep together on straw or rushes, according to the general ancient practice." Browne, in his history of the Highland clans, alludes to a practice known as hand-fasting, which consisted of a species of contract between two chiefs, whereby the son of the one should live with the daughter of the other for a year and a day, and which became then a binding marriage contract in case there was issue. It is concluded by Logan that this practice of hand-fasting among the Scotch, and of bundling among the Welch, "may have arisen from certain formalities practiced by the Britons."

The practice of bundling begins to assume shape in Wales, in the twelfth century, at which time all the members of the household occupied a bed of rushes near the fire. From the necessity there grew the amatory practice of bundling, and of which Mr. Pratt, a tourist, spoke in 1797: "The lower order of people do actually carry on their love affairs in bed, and, what would extremely astonish more polished lovers, they are carried on honorably, it being, at least, as usual for the Pastoras of the mountains to go from the bed of courtship to the bed of marriage as unpolluted and maidenly as the Chloes of fashion." Mr. Pratt is of the opinion that the absence of abuse in bundling is not because those practicing it lack the belle passion. Inquiry showed that there were very few living abuses of the custom. Saturday and Sunday nights seemed to be the principal time when the courtship occurred, on which nights, in the words of Rev. W. Bingley, in 1804, "the lover steals under cover of darkness to the bed of his mistress, into which, retaining an essential part of his dress, he is admitted without shyness or reserve."

In Holland, under the name of *Kweestir*, formerly, and possibly in some cases yet, a sort of wooing was carried on in which the door and windows were left open, and the lover, lying or sitting on the covering, woos the girl who is underneath. And finally, in central Asia, a courtship similar to bundling is carried on under the name of *narnzat beze*, and which includes all the countries positively known to practice this before its introduction to this country.

BUNDLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Hollanders who settled Yew York brought bundling with them from the Netherlands. It is conceded to have existed, and to have been comparatively innocent.

IN CONNECTICUT,

Irving refers to it constantly. All will remember the redoubtable trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlaer, who, in the words of Irving, passed through the border towns, twanging his trumpet like the very devil, so that the sweet valleys and banks of Connecticut resounded with the warlike melody, and stopping occasionally to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and bundle with the beauteous lasses whom he rejoiced exceedingly with his soul-stirring instrument."

Irving, in Knickerbocker's "History of New York," seems to take a rather disparaging view of bundling as practiced among the people of Connecticut. "Their amazing increase" he ascribes to bundling; a "courtship which commenced where ours usually finish, and by which means they acquired that intimate acquaintance with each others good qualities before marriage which has been pronounced by philosophers the sure basis of a happy union." * * * "They displayed a strict adherence to the old maxim about buying a pig in a poke. * * * To this sagacious custom do I attribute the unparalleled increase of the Yanokie or Yankee tribe; for it is a certain fact * * * that wherever the practice of bundling prevailed there was an amazing number of sturdy brats annually born into the State without the license of the law or the benefit of clergy. Neither did the irregularity of their birth operate in the least to their disparagement. On the contrary, they grew up a long-sided, raw-boned, hardy race of whalers, wood-cutters, fishermen, peddlers, and strapping corn-fed wenches, who, by their united efforts, tended marvelously towards populating those notable tracts of country called Nantucket, Piscataway, and Cape Cod."

The authority of Irving is not the only one that can be cited to prove that Connecticut was not only the earliest in the bundling business, but that it took to it kindly. Rev. Samuel Peters says of Connecticut ladies: "Notwithstanding the modesty of the females is such that it would be accounted the greatest rudeness for a gentleman to speak before a lady of a garter, a knee, or leg, yet it is thought but a piece of civility to ask her to bundle; a custom as old as the first settlement in 1694." He further adds that "it (bundling) is certainly innocent, virtuous, and prudent, or the Puritans would not have permitted it to prevail among their offspring"—which is quite the reverse of the opinion entertained by the veracious Diedrich Knickerbocker, as before quoted. The same reverend gentleman comes to the defence of bundling *in extenso*, and in one place says that the introduction of sofas in New York and other cities, to take the place of the bed, in courtship, was a "*raffinage* which produced more natural consequences that all the bundling among the boors with their *rurales pedantes* through every village in New England."

The same reverend defender of bundling relates an anecdote concerning a

DISCOMFITTED PRIEST.

In 1776, a clergyman from one of the polite towns went into the country, and preached against the unchristian custom of young men and maidens lying together on a bed. He was no sooner out of the church than he was attacked by a shoal of good old women with, "Sir, do you think we and our daughters are naughty because we allow of bundlings?"

"You lead yourselves into temptation by it."

"Sir, have you been told thus, or has experience taught it to you?" they all replied at once.

"I have been told so," the Lervite answered, with a bow, as he lifted up his eyes, and began to consider his situation.

"Your informants, sir," the ladies bawled *una voce*, "we conclude are those city ladies who prefer a sofa to a bed. We advise you to alter your sermon by substituting the word sofa for bundling, and on your return home preach it to them, for experience has told us that city folks send more children into the country without fathers or mothers to own them than are born among us; therefore, you see, a sofa is more dangerous than a bed."

The poor priest, seemingly convinced of his blunder, and hoping thereby to get rid of them, exclaimed, '*Nec vitia nostra, nec remedra pati possumus;*' but an old matron pulled off her spectacles, and looking the priest in the face like a Roman heroine, replied;

"*Noli putare me hæc auribus tius dare.*"

Others cried out to the priest to explain his Latin.

"The English," said he, is this: 'Wo is me that I sojourn in Meseck and dwell in the tents of Kedar!'" "One of his audience pertly retorted, '*Gladii decussati sunt gemina presbyteri clavis.*"

Thereupon the priest confessed his error, begged pardon, and promised never more to preach against bundling, or think amises of the custom; the ladies generously forgave him, and went away.

WHO PRACTICED BUNDLING.

In order to give the adherents of bundling a fair showing, one more quotation is made from the writings of the doughty Rev. Samuel Peters:

'I should not have said so much about bundling had not a learned divine of the English church (Dr. Andrew Burnaby), published his travels through some parts of America, wherein this remarkable custom is represented in an unfavorable light, and as prevailing among the lower class of people. The truth is, the custom prevails among all classes, to the great honor of the country, its religion, and ladies. My insular readers will, I hope, believe me, when I tell them that I have seen, in the West Indies, naked boys and girls, some 15 or 16 years of age, waiting at table and at tea, even when 20 or 30 virtuous English ladies were in the room, who were under no more embarrassment at such an awful sight in the eyes of English people that had not traveled abroad than they would have been at the sight of so many servants in livery. Shall we censure the ladies of the West Indies as vicious above all their sex on account of this local custom?

"The virtuous may be tempted in this practice of bundling, but the tempter is despised. Why it should be thought incredible for a young man and a young woman innocently and virtuously to lie down together in a bed with a great part of their clothes on, I cannot conceive. Human passions may be alike in every region; but religion, diversified as it is, operates differently in different countries. Upon the whole, had I daughters now, I would venture to let them bundle on the bed or even on the sofa, after a proper education, sooner than adopt the Spanish mode of forcing young people to prattle only, before the lady's mother, the chit-chat of artless lovers. Could the four quarters of the globe produce a more chaste, beautiful, and exemplary company of wives and daughters than are in Connecticut, I should not have remaining one favorable sentiment for the practice."

AMONG THE KEYSTONES.

Bundling appears to have flourished mainly among New Englanders; and in their case it was not confined to any particular class, but extending, at our time, at least, from the highest to the lowest. It had a limited existence in New York, and a more extended one in Pennsylvania. It clung longer to this State than to any other; and there are many people not yet old who can remember when it was a custom among the ancient burghers of the Keystone State. It is even possible that there are localities in which it may yet exist; but, as a custom, it has become extinct.

Not more than 20 years ago, there occurred to a schoolmaster who was teaching school in Pennsylvania, and boarding around, the following:

When, for any reason, he could not go to the houses of his more distant patrons, he usually put up with a Dutchman who kept a tavern near the school-house. The first night he went there, he asked if he could stay all night and was told he could. After chatting a while he was shown to bed. The landlord sat down the candle and had gone out of the room, when the schoolmaster noticed that the only bed in the room was occupied. He called the host and informed him of the situation, when the latter called back: "Oh, dat ish only mine taughter; she won't hurt nopoty!" and then coolly went his way. It is also in evidence, from the testimony of the schoolmaster himself, that not only was the young lady perfectly harmless, but she was abundantly able to take care of herself.

DYING OUT.

The preachers of New England finally leagued against the practice, and, as is usual with preachers where united, they carried the day. Among others who opposed it was the well-known Jonathan Edwards, while he and his brother preachers were powerfully aided by rhyming satirists who spared no effort to make the custom ridiculous. It was long after the Revolution before our Puritan ancestors gave up the custom, and they did it against their own convictions. One thing that aided materially in killing it was the building of a larger class of houses, whereby the necessity of courting in the same room with the old people was avoided. The Yankees also became a trifle less parsimonious, and were able to afford light and fire for sparking. Primarily, the custom of bundling among the Puritans obtained its main popularity for the reason that it economized wood and candles. In fine, it was the direct outgrowth of Yankee thrift.

As late as 1827, bundling was still in vogue in some parts of New England. In New Jersey, the latest accounts of it reach down to 1835. In New York, in 1804, a case of bundling came before the supreme court of that State, when it was held, that, although bundling was admitted to be the custom in some parts of the State, it being proven that the parents of the girl, for whose seduction the suit was brought, countenanced her practicing it, they had no right to complain or ask satisfaction for the consequences, which, the court said, "naturally followed it."

PRESENT EXISTENCE.

A great many other curious phases of this queer practice might be cited. In Wales, where the custom existed long ago, it is scarcely yet extinct. John Neal, of Portland, Me., in the Yankee, in speaking of bundling, says: "They bundle in Wales. A lady—a Welsh woman whose word is truth itself—assured me not long since that, in her country, they do not think a bit the worse of a girl for anticipating her duties; in other words, for being a mother before she has been a wife. They have discovered, perhaps, that cause and effect may be convertible terms; that in such a serious matter, none but a fool would buy a pig in a poke, and that, after all, maternity may lead to marriage there as marriage leads to maternity here. And why not? For, after the establishment of the lying-in hospitals in Russia, the unmarried who bore the children to the State were proud of their duty, and looked upon, we are told, with great favor by the public. She added, also, that she was once at a party made up of 16 or 18 females, and females of good characters, all but one or two of whom were mothers, or had been so before they were married."

In many parts of England and Scotland, the custom still exists almost precisely as it did among the Puritans of New England. This fact is shown by the revelations of the "Royal Commission on the Marriage Laws," which were given to the public two years ago. Dr. Stratan, a Scotch physician, testified that a large proportion of Scottish courtships consisted of what is termed bundling. "It is universal," he said, "among the working classes to have this manner of courtship; there is no other courtship in any other form. The fathers and mothers will not allow their daughters to meet a young man in the daytime. The young man never visits the family, but the parents quite allow this. They have done it themselves before, and there is no objection to it. The young man comes, makes a noise at the window; the young woman goes out. They go to some outhouse, or perhaps the young man is admitted to the young woman's room after all are in bed, and there is an hour or two of what is called courtship, but which would more properly be call flirtation, because it is not necessary that there should be any engagement of marriage in these cases."

It must be added that, in another portion of his testimony, the doctor demonstrated the evil effects of the custom, when he said that nine out of ten women of the agricultural classes, when married, had either had children, or were about to become mothers.

THE KNIGHT'S TEMPTATION.

Der noble Ritter Hugo,
  Von Schwillensafenstein
Rode out mit shpeer unt helmet,
  Und he coom'd to der panks of der Rhine.

Unt he thought about all tese paddles
  A fightin' in Shtrassburg und Me z;
Und he says, "If I meets Noboling,
  You pet he gets cop and gets!"

Und he raddle bis shiny helmet,
  Und he shake his mighty shpeer,
Und he shouds, "Vot der Uhlan long for,
  Ish Frenchmens und lager peer!"

Und he twirls his yaller mustaches,
  Und he rides along so fine,
Und he looks upon der riffer—
  Der sagred riffer Rhine.

Und cop dere rose a meer-maid,
  Vot hadn't got nodings on,
Und she says, "Oh Ritter Hugo,
  Vere you goes mit yourself alone?"

Und he says, "I rides in der creenwood,
  Mit helmet und mit shpeer,
Till I goomes into ein Gasthaus,
  Und dere I trinks some peer."

Und den outshpoke der maiden
  Vot hadn't got nodings on:
"I don't tink moosch of beobles
  Dat goes mit demselfs alone.

"You'd petter goom down in ter wasser,
  Vere dere'sh heabs of dings to see,
Und hafe a shplendid dinner,
  Und drafel along mit me.

"Dere you sees der fish a shwimmin,
  Und you gatches dem every one:"
So sang dis wasser-maiden
  Vot hadn't got nodings on.

"Dere is drunks all full mit money,
  In ships dat vent down of old—
Und you help'sh yourself, by dunder,
  To shimmerin' crowns of gold.

"Shoost look at dese shpoons und vatches,
  Dese rings so rich as a queen's!
Dey're equal to any Pen Pudler
  Eller shtole at New Orleans!

"Peholt all dese shplendit pracelet!
  Shoost look at dese diamont rings!
Goom town und vill your bockets,
  Und I'll giss you like efferydings.

"Vat you vant mit you schnapps unt lager?
  Goom town indo ter Rhine!
Tere is podeles der Kaiser Charlemagne
  Vonce filled mit gold-red wine!"

Dat fetched him—made him shpell-pound;
  She pooled his goat-tails town,
She trawed him under der wasser,
  Der maiden mit nodings on.

Now ven ve goes indo Baris,
  Dat dunder-unt-blitzen town,
Coot keep us from all such maidens,
  Der maidens mit nodings on!

☞ The New Orleans Times desires some one to explain how woman can usurp positions as postmasters without robbing the males.

OLD MOTHER EARTH.

Different Theories in Regard to Her Age.—Estimates Varying from 3,000,000,000, to 100,000,000 Years.

[From the N. Y. World.]

Geologists are called upon to abate some of the pretensions they have set up for the antiquity of the earth. They have indulged the fancy that they had unlimited time behind them. They have drawn hard upon the infinite to supply the periods of succession of their catastrophes, to allow the evolution of life and of superficial changes. Mr. Darwin, for instance—and he is comparatively a moderate man among them—demands three hundred millions of years for the erosion of the Wealden formation. And this is only one of the score or more of systems with which geologists have to do. When Mr. Darwin has disposed of his score of systems, and has reached the beginning of the Cambrian epoch in his retrospect, he claims that an equal time to that which he has accounted for shall be allowed to have elapsed since life first began, in order that it might have reached the stage of development which it presented then. Professor Jukes thinks that ten times as long a period as Mr. Darwin's estimate, or about three thousand millions of years, more correctly represents the duration of the Wealden erosion. Ridiculously modest by the side of these men of tremendous temporal comprehension is Professor Phillips, who thinks that the affair of the Wealden might have been performed in three hundred thousand years. Darwin and Jukes have had their day; "not found" is written against their theories. Revised opinion goes to the side of Professor Phillips.

THE FLUID STATE.

Sir William Thompson struck a hard blow at the doctrine of extreme duration in the working of the earth's activities when he last year announced a postulate, from which it follows necessarily that the earth cannot have been in a condition to make life possible for a longer period than one hundred million years; and that the sun in its present shape cannot have shed light as it does now for more than between one hundred and five hundred million years; and that the earth must have been all a red-hot fluid some time between fifty and three hundred million years ago.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S THEORY.

Professor Huxley accepts the deduction for Sir William Thompson's postulate, and admits that the hundred million years afford time enough for the evolution of his protoplasm through the series of animal forms from protozoa to man. Biology offers no resistance to the foreshortening of the earth's history, provided geology will allow that the rocks may have been washed into mud and drifted up again, and all the animals that are embedded in the strata may have been covered up during that time. Geology turns to the nebular theory and the tidal theory, to the spectrum analysis, to mathematics, and to the other means of information that are in reach. The result is an admission that the earth's life may have been built up within the time specified.

REASONING FROM THE GLACIAL EPOCH.

Mr. Alfred Russell Wallace has undertaken to compute the age of the earth by a calculation resting on a more substantial basis than mere estimates. He attempts to learn from astronomy when the glacial epoch took place. From this basis he has estimated a length of time sufficient for the deposition of the other geological systems, brief enough to bring the whole of the recorded age of animated existence within the hundred million years, and at the same time leave the margin which Mr. Darwin requires for his theory of the development of life previous to the Cambrian epoch. Astronomy teachers, as one may learn from the nearest text book, good, bad, or indifferent, that the eccentricity of the earth's orbit is continually shifting, being for one period very great, and for another very small, and that there is a precession of the equinoxes. By reasonings based upon these facts, it has been made to appear that the surface of the earth has been subjected to great variations of temperature, the alternations of which have taken place at very long periods apart. There have been thousands of years of which the temperature was that of a glacial epoch, and other thousands of years of normal temperature, like that which it is the privilege of the present inhabitants of the earth to enjoy. Mr. Wallace has constructed a scheme of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit for the last three million years, which he has represented by a very zig-zag line. By its assistance he has learned that there have been not less than twelve periods of great eccentricity during that time, in which there may have been as many as fifty or sixty glacial epochs in each hemisphere. Most of these epochs are represented by the presence of comparatively barren strata, interlining the deposits of the tertiary period. The number of glacial epochs that have been exceptionally violent, or have left marks of exceptional violence enduring to the present time, is limited. There was one of extreme intensity and duration, and this was the one now known to geologists as the glacial epoch. Mr. Wallace's first effort is to ascertain when that took place.

SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Sir Charles Lyell, who believes that the world has been ground out very slowly, assigns the period of high eccentricity, which occurred from 750,000 to 950,000 years ago, as the period of excessive glacial action. Mr. Croll, who has studied the eccentricity theory very closely, indicates the period that prevailed from 80,000 to 100,000 years ago. Mr. Wallace concludes from his calculations that all that has happened since the drift or glacial epoch may have been accomplished within that time; more should have come to pass in a longer time. Therefore, he believes the drift period terminated some 65,000 or 70,000 years ago. This computation leaves ample time for the denudation of the hills and the filling up of the valleys; for the life of the quarternary oxen and the bears and elephants, of the stone age men and of the bronze and iron age men, of the cave dwellers and the lake dwellers, and of the men who have left the Kjoeckenmedding, of which and of whom the records are left in the post-diluvial deposits.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIES.

For the last sixty thousand years, according to Mr. Wallace, the earth has enjoyed a season of slight eccentricity as to its orbit. In consequence the climate has been equable and mild. Species which depend upon climate have not changed. The alternations of glacial epoch, now at one pole, now at the other, which have occurred many times in the last 3,000,000 years and in the 97,000,000 years that preceded them, go far to account for the variations of species and of their distribution, of which the earth's strata bear witness.

They may be held to have furnished a great number of the catastrophes that are demanded by the "capastrodhist" geologists to account for the most marked phenomena. A moderate draft on volcanic force will be sufficient to provide for the rest. With this calculation of the date of the glacial epoch as his basis, Mr. Wallace has made an estimate of the age of cash and all of the previous great geological epochs. It is not worth while to repeat it, since it deals in fingures and names of exclusive interest to the learned. It reduces Sir Charles Lyell's estimates to a tenth, and brings the beginning of the Cambrian period, in which are the most ancient visible fossil remains, to a date no further back than 24,000,000 years. By this Mr. Darwin is allowed the equal time he demands for the evolution of animal life up to the standard of the Cambrian fauna, and three times as much, while the whole period of the earth's development may still be brought within the prescribed limit of 100,000,000 years.

LATER DISCOVERIES.

Now come the latest discoveries to still further confuse the theories of the geological periods. During the last year or two, vessels of the British government and vessels of the United States government have been engaged in examining the bottoms of deep seas. Experts in scientific manipulation have measured the depth of the water; they have tested the temperature of the deepest spots; they have dredged the mud of the extreme bottom, and have examined it to see what it is made of. The results of their observations show that a temperature approaching that of a glacial epoch, and resembling it in its effects upon animal life, is constantly prevailing in those subaqueous profundities. Though there is no ice, the thermometer descends to the freezing point of fresh water, and below it. Evidences of life are abundant under a pressure which is measured by tons to the square inch, and which is more extreme than physicists thought a few years ago could be sustained by organized existences. But in the absence of ice, of glaciers, and of drift rocks, the more violent features of the glacial period are of course not to be looked for.

SUBMARINE FOSSILS.

An important bearing is given to the discoveries which are made in these investigations by the character of the animals which are found going into the mud of the present ocean bottom. A great many of them are of species which were thought to have long since become extinct. Some are identical with fossils of the tertiary period; more are identical with the organisms which make up the chalk of the cretaceous period, of the period which lies back of the drift, back of the pliocene and miocene and eocene tertiary. It is the period which Mr. Wallace computes to have been the present of from six to ten million years ago. In consequence of the general evidence he has secured of the continued existence of the cretaceous fauna in still living Mr. W. B. Carpenter, F. R. S., who made the report of the observations, has been led very cautiously to declare that the "*onus probandi* rests upon those who assert that information of chalk has ever been interrupted since the cretaceous period." Professor Huxley confirms this view in very decided language. In Australia, according to the last named authority, we now behold the remains of the ancient triassic continent, in which plants and animals of the triassic period are still living and constitute the vegetation and fauna of the country. This period was considerably more ancient than the cretaceous. Hence the fact cited of Australia will go to strengthen the deductions that may be made from the discoveries reported by Mr. Carpenter. In other quarters of the island world, in parts of Asia and Africa, the fauna and flora of the different tertiary epochs are found exemplified in species which are still living, and are characteristic and dominant.

The conclusion follows almost inevitably from these facts that what appear to be a succession of deposits are not in all cases a succession. We see a cretaceous land and a tertiary land side by side, and say that the cretaceous formations were deposited in one age, and the tertiary in a succeeding one. This may not be. The two may have been deposited contemporaneously, or nearly so, in adjoining parts of the same ocean. The one cretaceous, would represent the sediment of a deep sea with waters of a frigid temperature, holding mineral matter of a certain chemical constituency, and in all its circumstances favorable to the life of a certain class of organisms. The other, tertiary, would stand for a shallower sea, with warmer waters, holding a different kind of solids, and in all its circumstances favorable to the development of other forms of life. Such differences prevail in modern seas, and control the distribution of the provinces of marine life. There is no reason for supposing that they did not prevail to a corresponding extent in the past. This view, in the measure that it can be legitimately applied to the several geological formations, may materially reduce the time required to build up the entire system of the earth's superstructure, below even Mr. Wallace's estimate.

LIMITATIONS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The knowledge that geologists have of the earth is very limited. The quantity of the mass of it that they have looked into bears hardly as great a proportion to the whole—that is to be looked into—as one township bears to the State. Almost every day they discover something somewhere that makes foolishness of something they thought they knew before. We say this in no disrespect to them or their science, for we hold both in the highest honor, but in protest against too much assumption on too little basis. How it is possible, with only the sources of information we have at present, to make an intelligent estimate of the length of time it has taken to bring about what has come about upon the earth? Even if the globe is but a million years old, the time that man has known it has been too short for him to arrive at a satisfactory determination of the habits and rates of progress of the ages that preceded his day. If it is a hundred million years old, man's time is reduced to an infinitesimal portion of the whole. To undertake to judge from our six thousand years (and we really have hardly 4,000 historical years) in what manner and how fast events have taken place in the million or hundred million years of the earth's entire existence, is as if a man should land upon a before unknown country, stay there a day, an hour, or a minute, and then undertake to build upon his experience a scheme of the climate and the changes of the weather for the year round.

MAN'S IGNORANCE OF MAN.

We do not yet know what man has done since he came upon the earth, or when he did it. Our chronologies are not agreed, even as to events, the data of which are admitted and handed down in a connected chain. The monuments of Egypt and Assyria are covered with inscriptions which were as plain to the makers of them as the clearest English to the writer of it, and which have been partially interpreted to modern understandings. They record the history of nations of high civilization and of enormous populations, and the deeds of kings who conquered other nations like them, and decreed the destinies of the world of their time. The nations, the kings, and their deeds are referred to in the Bible, the most authentic historical record of ancient times that we have. Yet no man can tell within a thousand years of when one of those monuments was erected. Those who have examined them the most carefully, and with the greatest skill, are widely at sea about them. The Vedaistic literature of Asia has moulded the thought and religion of cultivated people for ages. But no one knows when the Vedas were composed, or can offer anything but the vaguest conjecture respecting the people who composed them. Buddha has fixed the thought, the religion, and the civilization of other people, and the authorities differ by hundreds of years as to when Buddha lived. The monuments of Central and South America, as numerous, as elaborate, and probably as significant as those of Egypt and Assyria, are an entire mystery. The task now appears hopeless of fixing the time when the men of the ancient iron age, the bronze age, and the stone age lived, who have left behind them their tools and arms, or few sticks, the shells of the oysters and bones of the meat they ate.

So we have more than we can do to satisfy inquiry with reference to the men of our own geological period, with reference to those who have transmitted voluminous records and permanent impressions on society, as well as to those that have left only traces that they once existed. Infinitely greater in extent, greatly more complicated in the number and relations of the details that are to be compared, is the problem of composing a chronology to the history that the earth has written in its strata. But the investigation will go on, and will be probable in the results, though they consist of the discoveries that will be made collaterally, and not directly bearing upon the question of time.

Horrors of War.

These villainous things are from the Chicago Post:

The Paris basements now rent for an incredible price. The people are evidently getting cellary.

In an engagement near Bougerie, on Saturday, the French were compelled to acknowledge the corn. Several colonels were shelled.

The Prussians are "making the hair fly." They have cut three locks on the Paris canal, and taken for-tresses in Alsace—making seven in all.

J. O. Eaton, a New York artist, while sketching, was catched recently by the Uhlans on the Rhine, near Mayence. They thought he was trying to take their forts.

The city authorities of St. Louis are still dabbling in the social evil question. Even the most humane of them are eagerly experimenting with a municipal ordinance which they think will operate like the Prussian ordnance—produce "wanton" destruction.

☞ The Crown Prince of Prussia is personally a most humane man. There is an anecdote related of him to the following effect: As on the 10th of August he entered St. Mihiel, with his army, he took residence with a part of his staff on the first floor of the City Hall, the next floor above being occupied by the Maire, whose wife had given birth to a boy. The Crown Prince heard of the event, and at once sent his regret at bringing such disquiet into the house at such a time. He repeated his inquiries after the welfare of the lady the same evening, when the Maire said that his wife thanked His Royal Highness for the grace shown them, and both would consider it a high favor if he would allow their first-born to bear the name of the German victor. The Crown Prince laughed and said he had no objections if they would enter his name as the godfather in the city baptismal book, promising, however the war might turn out, he would always bear his godchild in memory. The child was christened, and now bears the name of Frederick Wilhelm. The Crown Prince, on leaving, presented the good lady with a valuable pin, and his godchild with fifty ducats.

☞ A standing reward exists in France for any person who shall produce some certain test by which real and apparent death may be distinguished from each other. There are many "tests" known to physicians, but the difficulty always is to subject them to the *experimentum crucis*. The latest proposed is that of Dr. Laborde, who, at a late meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, maintained that real could be distinguished from apparent death by the effect produced by a bright needle inserted in the flesh. When the death is apparent only, the needle is oxydized; but when it is real, the needle remains bright, the theory being that this oxydization in the dead body results from the superior demand for oxygen made by the tissues during life, while in death they really give it up to the needle.

☞ The Grand Duchess of Baden, during her recent visit to Heidelberg, became a great favorite with all classes of the people, by reason of her amiable bearing and expression. But when she visited the hospitals she looked cold disapproval at the rich dresses and costly ornaments still worn by the young ladies who had given themselves to the service of their country, though she merely remarked that such elaborate toilettes were hardly consistent with the tasks devolving upon them as nurses of the wounded, and that they seemed to be out of keeping with the sadness of the scene.

☞ "May I sing, ma?" asked a young lady of four who had been taken to church by her mother, and whose bump of music was doubtless excited by the performance to which she was listening. Ma, whose eye was upon the paniers in the next pew, of course said "Yes," as all indulgent mothers do; and little hopeful with a strong voice commenced "Up in a balloon—" "Hush! hush!" said ma; "don't sing that!" Pausing a moment, the young vocalist struck up "Not for Joe," and was immediately hustled out of the sanctuary.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

An Awful but Fascinating Scene—The Burning Forests and Villas—Grinning Skulls and Coffin Fragments.

A Paris correspondent writes to the Tribune:

I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war. From the roof of the house in which I live I have seen the forests of Maisons, Montmorency, St. Prix, and the woods of St. Gratien, all in flames. Human ingenuity must have had a hard struggle with the rain, in trying to set the trees ablaze. But as science in our time is pretty nearly sold to the devil, the tears which heaven wept are of no avail in saving the sylvan beauties of the environs of Paris. Though the wind blows from the west, we, who are miles to the east of the blazing forests, can smell the burned wood. As the smoke is driven in a direction opposite to us, by the aid of field-glasses we can witness the frightful end of many a pretty chalet or elegant villa to which the flames are being communicated. The estimable M. de Villemessant, who for his health's sake now finds it expedient to remain in the country, and M. Emile de Girardin, who was thought to be at Florence with his friends, but who is in the flesh at Limoges with Ollivier and Plon Plon, must inevitably suffer from the vast conflagration to the north of Paris. But who can pity them if their sumptuous country-houses are licked up by the flames this moment raging round these abodes of luxury? They were the foremost men in supporting the bands organized by M. Pietri to cry *a Berlin* last July.

The chateau of the Princess Mathilde also seems destined to be thrown into the crucible. The roads and copses of the St. Prix, St. Gratian and Montmorency have been fired by means of petroleum and gas tar, which it would have been dangerous to have in a city that in a few days may be exposed to the terrific fire of a bombardment. Dealers in these combustibles received notice a few days back that they must surrender to the Committee of National Defense what they could not take to a seaport out of the reach of Prussia.

The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre, at 11 o'clock last night, was a still more awful spectacle than those I have just witnessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that oil and petroleum, which were spilt about in the brushwood, had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and, before half an hour, were lost in one general blaze, which stood out like a fiery wall against the sky. In the light of this vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs' Hill—yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers-on of the impending destruction of human life. These common ditches, into which men, women and children, slain by Prussian balls, are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying places, purchased permanently by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations. War is no respecter of property or persons, of sacred spots or of holy places. It slays the young, it pulls down the roof-tree which shelters age and infancy, destroys the woods in which poets and painters seek to commune with what is best in nature and tears off the veil of earth with which we try to hide pestilent horrors of mortality from our sight. From the mounds of clay surrounding those hideous trenches which now intersect the Martyrs' Hill, skulls grin out, remains of smashed coffins obtrude themselves, or rags of black cloth, once the undertaker's pride, declare the vanity of all human respectability which has not an upright conscience for its substratum. It seems to me that I have lived more in the last 48 hours, and gained a deeper insight into life and its objects than in all the years I have lived, and all the books I have taken to read. Those shin-bones, thigh-bones, arm-bones, and vertebræ, that were buried forever, but which are now mixed up with mounds of loose earth; these fragments of monuments which were unscrupulously knocked down to make way for steel cannon, fabricated for "the Imperial Navy," and that blaze which for miles screws up the country in front of us, are the most striking sermons that I know of.

The smoke and flame ascend, a chiffonier with an eye to business, or possibly from force of habit, hooks up the ossuary remains of past generations. He is blind, unfortunate wretch! to the moral or the picturesque side of the harrowing spectacle. He does not see the sublimity of the judgment which is overtaking the delicately nurtured and the slothful, and the muck-rakes who stopped their ears for forty years and upward to the cries of the poor and needy. Lamartine and Victor Hugo warned modern society about the abyss, over which it danced and feasted with cruel indifference, heedless of the cries of agony which were uttered from the deaths below. The chiffonier belongs to modern society, which, like him, will need a great deal more whipping before its conscience will recover from a state of torpor, or its eyes be opened to see what is passing around. Do not think that my palette is purposely charged with garish tints to catch the eye of the ignorant. I tell in sober earnest, and from no desire to "pile up the agony," of how woman sickened last night when they looked at the burning forest, and screamed with terror when they saw at their feet the wide-open maw of death, ravening for human flesh, and set round, in lieu of teeth, with the broken-up skeletons of buried bourgeois. The reflections which I heard last night amid the tombs on the Martyrs' Hill, where, I should say, about 1,500 citizens had gathered to witness the burning of the forest to the last, were widely different from "Herbert's Meditations, or "Young's Night Thoughts." It's the way of the Frenchmen, to meet the cruel irony of destiny with gibes. And, as there can be no more cruel irony that that which spurs on men to seek glory in making war on their brothers, jests were freely uttered by *blouses* and *paletots*. The female element sighed out that it was sad to have all this loss on account of two men. But the males were too defiant to indulge in sighs. The mocking devil was aroused, and they allowed him the fullest swing in the face of that blazing forest, and that yawning grave into which many of those who fainted, screamed, wept, gibed, or made speeches on its brink last night may be thrown before the week is over. It was by order of the Hygienic Council, the vice president of which is M. Jules Ferry, that the gigantic trenches on the Martyrs' Hill are opened, so that putrefied corpses during the siege may not poison the air of Paris. Some of the men who stood round those charnel-houses were loud in their professions of mock admiration of the foresight, the sage prevoyance, the zeal for the preservation of public health, of which such wholesale receptacles of mortality were an evidence. But would it not be better, urged a shabbily-dressed citizen, if M. Jules Ferry could persuade his colleagues that there is no glory in war, and that a favorable peace, however fools might think it dishonorable, would answer hygienic purposes better than those skeleton-garnished trenches.

Where the French Crown Jewels Are—A Curious Inventory.

A New York Post Paris correspondent writes: Where are the crown jewels? is the question asked at present by some of those people who think that some care should be taken of the morrow, and that France may yet see brighter days even if her capital should fall. The poor Empress was accused of a desire to spirit them away, and although she gave the lie to the calumny by ordering an inventory to be made and the whole collection to be turned over to General Trochu, so soon as that gentleman was appointed to the dictatorship of Paris, still a lingering fear of official robbery remained in the minds of all, and to this alone must be ascribed the arrest of Princess Mathilde and the sequestration of her sixty-two trunks at Dieppe. She was released, of course, as soon as her seventy-two million francs' worth of art treasures were discovered to be the coinage of a too fertile imagination, but the public was not satisfied, and so the Governor of Paris has seen fit to announce to his fellow-citizens that the Bank of France is not the place of deposit of this portion of the nation's wealth, but that every one may rest assured that it is in a safe place, "which, for obvious reasons, he declines to disclose."

It would indeed be a rare "treasure trove" should Paris be given up to "loot," and the German army would be recompensed financially for much of its privation and suffering if it could divide up this plunder, which in 1791 was estimated at more than 23,000,000 francs.

Formerly the crown jewels were in charge of the keeper of the Garde Meuble Royale, but by a decree of the National Constituent Assembly, dated 26th and 27th May, and 22d June, 1791, Messrs. Dion, Christin and Delathe were appointed Commissaires *ad hoc* and furnished to the "Constituante" a detailed inventory of the *ci-devant* royal treasures.

This inventory was divided into classes; the first including precious stones, only under the designation—generic—of "Crown Diamonds." Of this the first chapter of diamonds gives a

value of	Fr.	16,730,403
The second chapter, pearls	Fr.	906,700
The third chapter, colored stones	Fr.	360,664
The fourth chapter, parures (mounted set)	Fr.	5,834,490
Total	Fr.	23,922,157

Among these a single diamond, known as the Regent, is estimated at twelve million of francs. Since 1791 the market value of precious stones in general is considered to have tripled itself. There are 9,547 diamonds, 513 pearls, 230 rubies, 71 topazes, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 3 amethysts, 8 Syrian garnets, 8 colored stones not classified.

The second category of the inventory comprises sets of miscellaneous jewelry—Etruscan, old Roman, etc.—rock crystals, engraved stones, antique ornaments, pictures and other monuments of art and science, all belonging to the administration of the National Museums, and united in one of the most admirable galleries of the Louvre. These treasures are independent of the fine art collections in the Palace, and may possibly be concealed, in the event of a sack of the city—a most improbable event by the way—but many *chefs d'œuvre* will doubtless perish, or be carried away by the victors, a proceeding which will only be an imitation of the doings of the French themselves whenever they occupied any foreign capital during the conquests of the first Napoleon.

☞ The battle-fields of the present campaign between the Germans and the French, it is stated, acquired early celebrity as the headquarters of typography. Metz was one of the first towns where the art of printing was practiced, and the ancient works which have come from the presses are numerous. Strasbourg, it is asserted, was, from 1424 to 1448, the residence of Gutenberg, although no dated book is extant of an earlier year than 1471. In 1840 a statue of Gutemberg was erected in Strasbourg, and was unveiled with great pomp. Toul is noted as the place where one of the first attempts at stereotyping was made. The editions of the classics published at Sedan rival the Elzevirs, and are beautiful specimens of minute type. Kehl was the final resting-place of the beautiful type of Baskerville, with which Beaumarchais printed an edition of Voltaire's writings, on blue paper, for Frederick the Great, of Prussia, who was suffering from an affection of the eyes. Rheims and Verdun are also worty of commemoration as cities where the art of printing was practised at an earlier period, and at Verdun an edition of the English Book of Common Prayer was printed for the use of the English civilian prisoners who had been arrested by Napoleon I, while peaceably traveling in Europe, and were detained for many years in that city

SHAKSPEARE'S SKULL.

The Photograph Published in England

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

First Clown—"Here's a skull now hath lain you i' the earth three-and-twenty years."

Hamlet—"Whose was it?"

A photograph purporting to be of the skull of Shakspeare has lately been published in England, and copies have been sent to eminent men in this country. In this age of vandalism we are not surprised even at this outrage and desecration of the grave of the immortal bard, and that his hallowed bones should become the prey of body-snatchers.

Still, we have an idea that these photographs are bogus, and gotten up for the purpose of speculation, from the fact that no man or set of men would dare commit such a sacrilegious act as to desecrate the ashes of the dead, which for so many years have rested so quietly, immured in the chancel of the little church of Stratford.

On the 25th of April, 1616, two days after the poet's death, his remains were interred. Over them has been placed a flat stone bearing the following inscription, said to have been written by Shakspeare himself:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbeare
To digg the dust enclosed heare;
Bleste be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

A writer, speaking of these lines, so fearful, solemn, and emphatic, says: "The injunction which they so emphatically convey has hitherto been, and will, no doubt, forever continue to be scrupulously obeyed. Undisturbed and unseen he 'sleeps well' through the long night of time."—[From a work published in 1864 in London.

That these lines were written and engraved on the slab for a purpose is evident; it is uncertain, however, whether they are the production of Shakspeare or one of his friends. The purpose was no doubt to repudiate an old custom of removing skeletons after a certain time, and depositing them in charnel houses. Similar warnings are found in many Latin epitaphs.

From the time of his death until the erection of the monument the grave was sacred, and strangers visited it as did the pilgrims to the tomb of Thomas A'Becket. Was the skull or any portion of the body removed during that period?

The tomb of Shakspeare is placed against a blank window on the left side of the spectator. A half-length figure of the poet is placed in a niche; above is his arms, on each side of which are seated cherubs, one holding an inverted torch, with a skull beside him; the other a spade; on the apex above is another skull. Beneath the cushion on which the poet is represented as writing is inscribed:

Judicio Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem.
Terra tegit, populus mœret, Olympus habet.

Stay, passenger, why goest thou by so fast?
Read if thou can'st whom envious death hath plast,
Within this monument Shakspeare, with whome
Quick nature dide; whose name doth deck this tombe
Far more than cost; sieh all that he hath writt,
Leave living art, but page, to serve his witt.
Obit Ano. do., 1616.
Ætatus, 53 die 23 Ap.

This tomb was erected anterior to the publication of the folio edition of his plays in 1623.

The grave of Shakspeare could not have been more guarded than was the monument erected to his memory. John Ward, the grandfather of the Kembles, caused the tomb to be repaired and the original colors restored in 1748 from the profits of the performance of "Othello." In 1793, Malone, in an evil hour, gained permission to paint it white; and also the effigy of Shakspeare's friend, John Combe, who lies beside the altar. Malone's idea was to give a "classic beauty" to both, but it exposed him to censure and ridicule. Knight has justly stigmatized this act as one of "unscrupulous insolence," and concludes by setting him down "an ass."

But the monument has been repainted within the last few years, and it bears now, no doubt, the same appearance which it bore at the period of its first erection.

Were it known that the skull had been surreptitiously obtained and carried off to become an article of speculation, it is our opinion that it would have created a Shakspearean revolution, and those who inaugurated it would not have escaped quite as easily as the body snatchers generally.

Shakspeare's monument in Westminster Abbey was erected in 1741, out of the receipts of two benefits, played at each of the Theaters Royal. It was, of course, the intention of the Earl of Burlington, Pope, Garrick and others to have the remains of the immortal bard deposited beneath it. The mere intimation of such an intention created great excitement at Stratford, and a determined opposition, amounting almost to treason against the Government, was decided upon if such a design was attempted to be carried out. We give this from tradition only, but tradition not unfrequently becomes history.

The grave-stones of the Shakspeare family lie in a row in front of the altar rails, upon the second step leading to it, his wife's immediately beneath his tomb. It is a flat stone, the surface injured by time, having a small brass plate let in it with this inscription on it:

Here lyeth interred the body of Anne,
Wife of William Shakspeare, who departed
This life the 6 day of Aug: 1623, being of
The age of 67 yeares.

[Here follow six lines of Latin.]

Tradition informs us that in making the excavation essential to the burial of those who survived him a portion of the coffin of the great poet was exposed. Terror seized upon the workmen lest they should incur the curse, the words of which were staring them in the face. They hastily walled up the part, and from that time until the present it is probable that mortal man never saw bone or ashes of him who lies slumbering there.

"His wife and daughter did most earnestly desire to be laid in the same grave with him, but that no one, for fear of the curse above said, dare touch his gravestone."—1693.

We do not think the words of the curse alone kept the sacrilegious hand back; it was the name of him who lay beneath that flagstone, that would have paisied the arm raised to rob the grave of a single relic, let alone the head.

If there is any one having in his possession the photograph alluded to, will be be kind enough to furnish the writer of this, and your numerous readers, with some information of how, when and by whom this skull, said to be Shakspeare's, was obtained?

PHILADELPHIA, September, 1870.

WAR SKETCHES.

The Ubiquitous Cavalier—Counsels for Marksmen.

[Chicago Times Translation from the French.]

THE UHLAN.

He is already the property of legend; but he has renewed his virginity. Our fathers knew the Uhlan, but his glory was disputed by the Cossack. It was the Cossack who was thus sung by Beranger:

"Viens mon coursier, noble ami du cosaque,
Vole au signal des trompettes du Nord.
Prompt au pillage, intrepide a l'attaque,
Prete sous moi des ailes a la mort.
Reicurne boire a la Seine rebelle,
Ou tout sanglant tu t'es lave deux fois.
Hennis d'orgueil, O mon coursier fidele,
Et foule aux pieds les peuples et les rois."

To-day the Uhlan occupies the first place. His distinctive character is ubiquity. One sees him everywhere; he appears, disappears, reappears, conceals himself. He is seen flying like the wind; he is the cavalier *a surprises*. A tree, a sod, a tuft of grass, all serve him for a hiding place. He renews every moment the miracle of the man who could conceal himself in a snuff-box. The same may be said of his horse and lance. He is an equestrian clown travels over the theater of the war. A tree as large as your arm will conceal a dozen Uhlans. They become fantastic from their ability to become invisible.

You sweep the horizon with the most powerful glasses, and you will not discover a single living soul; instantly there is a tremendous clatter, and a Uhlan dashes by. He pushes ahead at a thundering gallop, with a pretext of clearing the route. If he comes to a village, he reconnoiters it; if he reaches a city, he captures it.

He is brave, resolute, intrepid, but always a little giddy. He demands a hundred thousand rations. If they furnish them, he accepts them; if they do not, he generally goes on without them. He is always going to return the next day with 300,000 men, but he never comes back.

Sometimes, however, the Uhlans meet with their match. A short time since, Gen. Marguerite was sent on a reconnoissance with four squadrons of the first regiment of African Chasseurs. Arriving near a small village, he was informed that a body of Prussians, led by some Uhlans, was in the place. His plan was at once taken. He dashed into the town, at a gallop, at the head of his cavalry, but, to his great surprise, he did not find a single Prussian. Having gone through the town, he was about to retire, when some one told him that at a certain inn there were to be found some Prussian cavalry. He pushed straight for the hotel, but the innkeeper, putting his nose from an upper window—it was in the night—said there were no Prussians in the house.

"Open the door," thundered the general. He hesitated, and the Chasseurs at once broke it down.

But the first man who entered received a pistol ball in his forehead, and fell dead. There were concealed within forty Uhlans. The Chasseurs threw themselves into the apartment, and a savage hand-to-hand fight occurred. In the melee Gen. Marguerite found himself face to face with a Prussian officer, who leveled at him a tremendous blow with his saber. The general parried it, and responded with a *riposte*, and ran his opponent through the body.

During this time the Chasseurs had brought the others to terms. Two officers and twenty-five privates were made prisoners and taken to Metz. All the others had been killed. The whole party, including their horses, had concealed themselves in the inn.

ADVICE TO BUSHWHACKERS.

An old captain thus counsels young men who act as sharpshooters:

Nothing so disturbs an enemy as ignorance. Hence the sharpshooter should never discover himself. There are two reasons for this. One, is that it will save his skin, and the other is that it will not economize that of the enemy.

In a wooded country let each bush conceal a man; let each tree protect a marksman; let each rock serve as a fort for a Chasseur. Never fire save when sure of your man, and drop always in the grass. A man who falls without knowing from whence the blow came will terrify ten men who are ignorant as to the side from which the second ball may come.

Never fire at the head of a column. Let some detachment pass well, and then fire at them to the right, the left, in front and rear. A hundred active men concealed in the bushes will lead the enemy to believe that they are two or three thousand. Lie always flat, if possible. In such a position, the fire of a platoon, or a volley from a mitrailleuse, will pass over your head.

Constantly change your position. This will lead the enemy to think that new men are coming into action. Never sleep at night, nor permit the enemy to sleep. No respite, no repose, no sleep for him. He must be fatigued, harassed, without cessation.

Let this war of rocks and bushes be continued for eight days, and then let me know the result. Conscripts of 1870, follow the counsels of an old sharpshooter of 1864, and the Prussians will have ample cause to regret their advent upon French soil.

☞ One hundred and fifty thousand acres of the best timber every year are required for railway sleepers.

THE VIRGINIA DELUGE.

Terrible Destruction of Life and Property.

First Signs of the Great Flood at Richmond—Crowds Watching the River—Its Threatening Aspect.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—The flood has gone down in the streets. It is thought this morning that a half million will cover the losses in this city, but not in the towns above here.

The Legislature will adjourn from day to day until a quorum is obtained.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN ALBERMARLE.

AFTON, VA., Oct. 3.—Accounts from the county of Albermarle represent the devastation of property from the flood as immense. Many lives have been lost. The flood, in many instances, swept away entire families. The number in Albermarle so far is fourteen. The destruction of grain, tobacco, barns, cattle, hogs, houses, and mills is incredible. About fifty mills and dams are destroyed. The freshet was confined within the radius of the upper valley of Virginia. The flood was so great that it carried cattle and hogs before it. It was particularly severe along the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. At Hadwell a mile of the track was washed away. About twelve land slides occurred between Cobham and Milboro, and a number of bridges were swept away. The road is damaged one hundred thousand dollars.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of the 1st.]

Not a little excitement was created in Richmond yesterday by the special telegram (which appeared in the Richmond Dispatch) containing the news of a great rise in the James river, and destruction of property at Lynchburg and other points. Further news was anxiously looked for during the early part of the day by persons having friends or property in the country likely to be affected by the flood. The only reliable information received, however, until late in the afternoon was embodied in a telegram received by the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The wires being down on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Southside railroads, this scrap of information, so eagerly devoured had to come to Richmond, like our own specials of the night before, by the round-about way of Augusta, Ga., or Louisville, Ky., making a circuit of over 2,000 miles to get here. Under these circumstances it will not be wondered at that little news was received; but the wires were loaded with messages to persons in Richmond to put their property out of the reach of danger; and all kinds of rumors were afloat as to the hight of the water and the extent of the damage. A canalboat captain telegraphed that the water was twenty five feet higher than it was ever known to be before—a statement to be received with a very large grain of salt.

Many people went down to the river bank during the morning to see if there were any indications of a rise in the current as it swept by Richmond, but up to 11 o'clock the water was as placid as usual and as clear as crystal. A little later the Rivanna mud began to show itself, and at noon there came a strongly-tinctured flood, sufficient to swell the body of the stream considerably, and moving at the rate of about five miles an hour. From that time onward until the hour of this writing (midnight) the torrent has been rapidly increasing in strength and volume, rising not less than a foot and a half an hour, and there is no reason to believe that it is yet at its hight.

When the first swell came three men, who evidently had not read the warning in the morning papers, were fishing in the river, at a point just opposite Haxall's mills. One was on a trap fixing it, the others in a boat. The boat was carried away by the sudden rush of waters, and the fisherman on the trap was left high and dry, but with a prospect of soon being set afloat in a very dangerous current. His comrades in the boat strove to go to his assistance, but their efforts were ineffectual, and presently, deeming delay perilous, he doffed his clothes and committed himself to the water. Being an expert swimmer, he managed to dodge the rocks, and got into smoother water, when he was drawn out alive, but almost exhausted. He dragged himself home in a state little short of nudity.

At twilight last evening large crowds were gathered on Mayo's and the Danville railroad bridges, watching the rise of the river. The drift-wood brought down was mostly dead, but late in the evening some good framing timber was noticed afloat. As long as the character of the floating stuff could be discerned, there were no traces of the destruction of valuable property reported to have taken place up towards Lynchburg, and this, taken in connection with the generally accepted statement of the rate at which the current was traveling, led to the belief that the water which wrought such serious damage had not yet reached Richmond.

During the whole afternoon might be seen parties on either bank of the river preparing for the flood by removing everything liable to be set afloat. Many teams were engaged until a late hour in getting out the tobacco from Mayo's warehouse and placing it at points deemed safer. It seemed hardly probable, however, that the water would rise high enough to move the tobacco there stored, as to do so it would have to be several feet higher than it has been raised by any freshet within the memory of persons now living.

The consternation in Rocketts as the waters began to lap over the wharves there afforded an exciting spectacle. People removed their valuables from exposed places, and generally made their beds for the night about as high up stairs as they could well get. Boats were held in readiness last night to convey them to town in the morning should the street be submerged. The last messenger from that part of the town last night reported the water to be about four feet over the wharf, or about twelve feet above high-water mark.

Visiting the hotels last evening, our reporter found about a hundred persons who had been detained here on their way South. Many of them, as might be expected, were in no enviable frame of mind, but the majority took their misfortunes very coolly, only exhibiting a very lively interest in every bit of news respecting the progress of the "rise" and the probabilities of a "fall." The situation of one young man was truly pitiable. He was on his way to be married, when the noble Jeems arose and arrested the course of true love. The day fixed for the wedding is Thursday next, it is said, and the prospective bridegroom cannot by any possibility get within fifty miles of the place appointed for the nuptials by the appointed time.

In view of the present freshet, which promises to be so destructive of property, and even of life, the Evening News of yesterday recalls some facts concerning the celebrated May fresh which occurred just a century ago. The river rose then, all of a sudden, to the level of the site of Shockee warehouse, carrying off many hogsheads of tobacco. All of the valley of Shacco was under water from the foot of Manson's Hill, the present site of the Ballard House, to the foot of Richmond Hill.

Should the present freshet equal that of May, 1770, it is likely that all the bridges would be swept away, and many millions of property be destroyed in and out of the city. There is a monument at Turkey Island, said to be one of the oldest in Virginia, which records the devastations of the great flood. Turkey Island is now a part of the mainland, but before 1770 it was an island. The river, in its rage, lifted it beyond its bed, and plastered it on the adjacent shore. In the Virginia Gazette of that date there is an interesting account from the pen of a witness who lived in Richmond. Then, indeed, the rains had uninterruptedly descended for twelve days and twelve nights.

The Freshet at Lynchburg—Loss of Life.

[From the Petersburg Courier, 1st.]

In addition to our telegraph news we have been placed in possession of the following particulars of the great freshet at Lynchburg.

Captain M. P. Goodwyn, freight agent of the Southside railroad at Lynchburg, and very favorably known in this city, barely escaped from Percival's Island with his family. He loses his household property, and his late dwelling has been completely swept away.

The bridge leading from Percival's Island to the main land is a very strong one, and of late years has been used mainly as a foot bridge and as a bridge over which to dray merchandise to and from the freight depot of the Southside railroad.

This bridge gave way with a tremendous crash just as Capt. M. P. Goodwyn and family had passed across.

It is said that a number of persons were on the bridge at the time it gave way. Among them Mrs. Ransom and daughter, a well-known family on the island, and that they were all washed away forever.

Captain E. A. Goodwyn, master of transportation of the Southside railroad, was at the time in Lynchburg on business, and was caught on the island. He remained there as long as possible, actively engaged in saving the property of the road and in assisting the families who were caught by the sudden avalanche of water. Finally, Captain Goodwyn, with all who had not escaped, were forced to take refuge on the roof of the freight depot, from which perilous and isolated position he and they were rescued in boats.

The flood is described to be tremendous and awful—far exceeding anything in the history of that section of the country.

It came like a thief in the night, and before even a fair alarm was given, had well nigh cut off numbers from safety.

The old wooden bridge above described was buried with indescribable power down the river, against the two iron railroad bridges, taking them along in the remorseless flow of the tremendous flood.

The depth of water on Percival's Island is given, up to last night, as ten feet, with six feet of water in the Southside railroad freight depot building.

Rupture Cured.

UNDER the skillful management of Dr. GREGORY this dangerous affliction is now radically cured. His celebrated Hernia Lotion, for bathing the afflicted parts when wearing White's Patent Lever Truss, will cure the most obstinate cases, without pain or danger, and not interfere with labor or business of any kind. No traveling agents. Beware of impostors. Pamphlets sent for 10 cents, giving full explanation. Apply to your druggist, or direct to C. AUGUSTUS GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y. my18 weow6

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MEDICAL.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS (or, as medicinally termed, extracts), the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1 50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the above symptoms to disappear, and the patient will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil, Lightning Cure for All Kinds of Pains and Aches.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, Ringworms, &c.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaints, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin, or Substitute for Mercury Pill.

Two pills a dose. The most powerful, yet innocent, vegetable cathartic known. It is not necessary to take a handful of these pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully cleansing the liver, stomach, and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting, and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They never fail.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the liver, and gives strength, energy, and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

These medicines are sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies are sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EV[illegible] FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE

The Cure is Permanent--The C[illegible] Once Broken, Will Not Retur[illegible]

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, [illegible] Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded o[illegible] ly vegetable ingredients, and never fails, whe[illegible] perly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of [illegible] and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. [illegible] like chill remedies generally, it requires no purg[illegible] to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting ge[illegible] and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectu[illegible] removing the cause of the disease, not merely [illegible] porarily checking it. Herein consists one great [illegible] vantage it has over all other preparations [illegible] crowning excellence of this remedy, however, ab[illegible] the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the [illegible] that no injury whatever can arise from its use, [illegible] certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic [illegible] taken, which are the principal ingredients of m[illegible] the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting [illegible] the nervous system, produces, according to our h[illegible] authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of [illegible] head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, par[illegible] deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increa[illegible] "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, [illegible] lated or immovable pupil, coma, and great pro[illegible] tion."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the sys[illegible] in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad eff[illegible] in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medici[illegible] and wherein consists its superiority over other m[illegible] cines, is that the cure is permanent. It ra[illegible] requires more than a day or two to effectually br[illegible] the chill, and once broken, they will not [illegible] turn.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testify[illegible] to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this rem[illegible] It is very popular wherever sold, taking the plac[illegible] any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRU[illegible]

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obs[illegible] nate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work b[illegible] removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Retu[illegible]

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Is Warranted Perfect in Every Particular,

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3-inch Thimble Skein Wagon, light two-horse	$10[illegible]
3½-inch " " medium "	11[illegible]
Spring Seats extra, when wanted	1[illegible]
Brakes " " "	1[illegible]

Any further information will be furnished by the undersigned, to whom all orders should be addressed

I. F. WARD, Sec'y,
Jeffersonville, Ind.

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